CRF

Access DB# 88457

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Scientific and Technical Information Center

Requester's Full Name: Jeffrey E. Russel Examiner #: 62785 Date: 3-7-2003

Art Unit: 1654 Phone Number 308-3975 Serial Number: 09/520,856

Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: CM1-11D13/CM1 9807 Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK E-MAIL

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

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Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc, if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

Title of Invention: Biocompatible Material Composition Adaptable To Diverse Therapeutic Indications

Inventors (please provide full names): O. Hnojewyj, C. Milo, G. Cruise

Earliest Priority Filing Date: 3-7-2000

Point of Contact:
Mona Smith
Technical Information Specialist
CM1 6A01
Tel: 308-3278

**For Sequence Searches Only* Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional cases and patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.*

Please search SEQ ID NO: 1 (LGPA) in STN, in the U.S. patent application sequence database (pending, published, & issued), and in Geneseq/SwissProt/PIR. Please require any hits to have 10 or fewer residues.

Thank you.

JER

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Searcher: M. Smith

Searcher Phone #:

Searcher Location:

Date Searcher Picked Up: 3/11/03

Date Completed: 3/19/03

Searcher Prep & Review Time:

Clerical Prep Time:

Online Time:

PTO-1590 (8-01)

Type of Search

NA Sequence (#)

AA Sequence (#) 1

Structure (#)

Bibliographic

Litigation

Fulltext

Patent Family

Other

Vendors and cost where applicable

STN

Dialog

Questel/Orbit

Dr.Link

Lexis/Nexis

Sequence Systems

WWW/Internet

Other (specify)

M. Smith TH 3/11/03 3/10/03

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Comp 1 3/18

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 19 Mar 2003  VOL 138 ISS 12
FILE LAST UPDATED: 18 Mar 2003  (20030318/ED)

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.


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L1        12850 SEA FILE=REGISTRY LGPA/SQSP
L2       409787 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SQL=<10
L3           76 SEA FILE=REGISTRY L1 AND L2
L4           55 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS L3


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L4   ANSWER 1 OF 55  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2002:906436  HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          138:13498
TITLE:                    Method of identifying peptides capable of binding to
                          MHC molecules for treating cancers and autoimmune
                          diseases
INVENTOR(S):              Barnea, Eilon; Beer, Ilan; Ziv, Tamar; Admon, Arie;
                          Dassau, Lior; Buchsbaum, Samuel
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Technion Research and Development Foundation Ltd.,
                          Israel
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 238 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
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     WO 2002094981      A2   20021128       WO 2002-IL383    20020516
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AM, AZ, BY, KG
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-290958P P 20010516
US 2001-865548 A 20010529

AB A method of identifying peptides originating from a particular cell type and being capable of binding to MHC mols. of a particular haplotype is disclosed. The method comprises obtaining a cell type expressing a sol. and secreted form of the MHC mols. of the particular haplotype; collecting the sol. and secreted form of the MHC mols. of the particular haplotype; and analyzing peptides bound to the sol. and secreted form of the MHC mols. of the particular haplotype, thereby identifying the peptides originating from the particular cell type and being capable of binding to MHC mols. of the particular haplotype. The anal. is performed by mass spectrometry, mass charge ratio and collision induced disintegration in combination with electronic protein database. The peptides are related to protein of interest includes a protein of pathogen, tumor-assocd. antigen or cytokine.

IT **477562-80-4**
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(method of identifying peptides capable of binding to MHC mols. for treating cancers and autoimmune diseases)

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:857450 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:380979
TITLE: Human nucleic acids and corresponding proteins useful in the detection and treatment of various cancers
INVENTOR(S): Jakobovits, Aya; Challita-Eid, Pia M.; Faris, Mary; Ge, Wangmao; Hubert, Rene S.; Morrison, Karen; Morrison, Robert Kendall; Raitano, Arthur B.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Agensys, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 1021 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 25
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002083921	A2	20021024	WO 2002-XI11654	20020410
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WO 2002083921	A2	20021024	WO 2002-US11654	20020410
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BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-282739P P 20010410
US 2001-283112P P 20010410
US 2001-286630P P 20010425
WO 2002-US11654 A 20020410

AB Eighteen genes and their resp. encoded proteins, and variants thereof, are described wherein the gene exhibits restricted expression in normal adult tissue and is overexpressed in various cancers. Suppression subtractive hybridization (SSH) is used to identify cDNAs corresponding to genes that are differentially expressed in cancer; PCR amplification, cloning, and sequencing of gene fragments from SSH yield the full-length cDNAs. Consequently, the gene products provide diagnostic, prognostic, prophylactic, and/or therapeutic targets for cancer. The genes or fragment thereof, their encoded proteins, or variants or fragments thereof, can be used to elicit a humoral or cellular immune response; antibodies or T cells reactive with the gene products can be used in active or passive immunization. [This abstr. record is one of 16 records for this document necessitated by the large no. of index entries required to fully index the document and publication system constraints.].

IT **473789-00-3 473789-49-0 473790-15-7**
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(peptide epitope; human nucleic acids and corresponding proteins useful in the detection and treatment of various cancers)

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:857448 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:380977
TITLE: Human nucleic acids and corresponding proteins useful in the detection and treatment of various cancers
INVENTOR(S): Jakobovits, Aya; Challita-Eid, Pia M.; Faris, Mary; Ge, Wangmao; Hubert, Rene S.; Morrison, Karen; Morrison, Robert Kendall; Raitano, Arthur B.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Agensys, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 1021 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 25
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002083921	A2	20021024	WO 2002-XG11654	20020410

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WO 2002083921	A2	20021024	WO 2002-US11654	20020410

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-282739P P 20010410
US 2001-283112P P 20010410
US 2001-286630P P 20010425
WO 2002-US11654 A 20020410

AB Eighteen genes and their resp. encoded proteins, and variants thereof, are described wherein the gene exhibits restricted expression in normal adult tissue and is overexpressedn in various cancers. Suppression subtractive hybridization (SSH) is used to identify cDNAs corresponding to genes that are differentially expressed in cancer; PCR amplification, cloning, and sequencing of gene fragments from SSH yield the full-length cDNAs. Consequently, the gene products provide diagnostic, prognostic, prophylactic, and/or therapeutic targets for cancer. The genes or fragment thereof, their encoded proteins, or variants or fragments thereof, can be used to elicit a humoral or cellular immune response; antibodies or T cells reactive with the gene products can be used in active or passive immunization. [This abstr. record is one of 16 records for this document necessitated by the large no. of index entries required to fully index the document and publication system constraints.].

IT **473789-00-3 473789-49-0 473790-15-7**
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(peptide epitope; human nucleic acids and corresponding proteins useful in the detection and treatment of various cancers)

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:857443 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:321378
TITLE: Human nucleic acids and corresponding proteins useful in the detection and treatment of various cancers
INVENTOR(S): Jakobovits, Aya; Challita-Eid, Pia M.; Faris, Mary; Ge, Wangmao; Hubert, Rene S.; Morrison, Karen; Morrison, Robert Kendall; Raitano, Arthur B.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Agensys, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 1021 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 25
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002083921	A2	20021024	WO 2002-XC11654	20020410

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RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

WO 2002083921 A2 20021024 WO 2002-US11654 20020410

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-282739P P 20010410
US 2001-283112P P 20010410
US 2001-286630P P 20010425
WO 2002-US11654 A 20020410

AB Eighteen genes and their resp. encoded proteins, and variants thereof, are described wherein the gene exhibits restricted expression in normal adult tissue and is overexpressed in various cancers. Suppression subtractive hybridization (SSH) is used to identify cDNAs corresponding to genes that are differentially expressed in cancer; PCR amplification, cloning, and sequencing of gene fragments from SSH yield the full-length cDNAs. Consequently, the gene products provide diagnostic, prognostic, prophylactic, and/or therapeutic targets for cancer. The genes or fragment thereof, their encoded proteins, or variants or fragments thereof, can be used to elicit a humoral or cellular immune response; antibodies or T cells reactive with the gene products can be used in active or passive immunization. [This abstr. record is one of 16 records for this document necessitated by the large no. of index entries required to fully index the document and publication system constraints.].

IT **473789-00-3 473789-49-0 473790-14-6**
473790-15-7
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(peptide epitope; human nucleic acids and corresponding proteins useful in the detection and treatment of various cancers)

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:814341 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:334071
TITLE: Human nucleic acids and corresponding proteins useful in the detection and treatment of various cancers
INVENTOR(S): Jakobovits, Aya; Challita-Eid, Pia M.; Faris, Mary; Ge, Wangmao; Hubert, Rene S.; Morrison, Karen; Morrison, Robert Kendall; Raitano, Arthur B.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Agensys, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 1021 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 25
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002083921	A2	20021024	WO 2002-US11654	20020410

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WO 2002083921 A2 20021024 WO 2002-XF11654 20020410

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WO 2002083921 A2 20021024 WO 2002-XG11654 20020410

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WO 2002083921 A2 20021024 WO 2002-XH11654 20020410

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WO 2002083921 A2 20021024 WO 2002-XI11654 20020410

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WO 2002083921 A2 20021024 WO 2002-XJ11654 20020410

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WO 2002083921 A2 20021024 WO 2002-XK11654 20020410

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Searched by M. Smith

WO 2002083921 A2 20021024 WO 2002-XL11654 20020410
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WO 2002083921 A2 20021024 WO 2002-XM11654 20020410
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WO 2002083921 A2 20021024 WO 2002-XN11654 20020410
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WO 2002083921 A2 20021024 WO 2002-XO11654 20020410
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-282739P P 20010410
US 2001-283112P P 20010410
US 2001-286630P P 20010425
WO 2002-US11654 A 20020410

AB Eighteen genes and their resp. encoded proteins, and variants thereof, are described wherein the gene exhibits restricted expression in normal adult tissue and is overexpressed in various cancers. Suppression subtractive hybridization (SSH) is used to identify cDNAs corresponding to genes that are differentially expressed in cancer; PCR amplification, cloning, and sequencing of gene fragments from SSH yield the full-length cDNAs. Consequently, the gene products provide diagnostic, prognostic, prophylactic, and/or therapeutic targets for cancer. The genes or fragment thereof, their encoded proteins, or variants or fragments thereof, can be used to elicit a humoral or cellular immune response; antibodies or T cells reactive with the gene products can be used in active or passive immunization. [This abstr. record is one of 16 records for this document necessitated by the large no. of index entries required to fully index the document and publication system constraints.].

IT **473327-84-3**

Searched by M. Smith

RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(peptide epitope; human nucleic acids and corresponding proteins useful in the detection and treatment of various cancers)

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:793322 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:305694
TITLE: Use of peptide tags derived by mass spectrometry to develop queries for searching genomic databases
INVENTOR(S): Mann, Matthias; Mortensen, Peter
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): MDS Proteomics, Inc., Den.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 100 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002080649	A2	20021017	WO 2002-US11417	20020409

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-282551P P 20010409
US 2001-285362P P 20010420

AB The instant invention provides methods and systems for searching genomic databases using polypeptide sequence information, such as those obtained from peptide sequencing projects, esp. those using mass spectrometers. According to the instant invention, polypeptide sequences can be reverse translated into multiple sequence tags which are then used to search for identical or similar sequences in genomic databases, such as unannotated genomic databases of human or other organisms. Alternatively, the polypeptide sequences can be directly compared to sequences translated from at least 3, preferably all 6 reading frames of genomic sequences. The instant invention also provides systems for performing the methods of the instant invention, including computer systems, and systems including said computer systems and mass spectrometers linked to said computer systems. The instant invention further provides methods of conducting proteomic businesses using the methods of the instant invention.

IT **472959-53-8**
RL: PRP (Properties)
(unclaimed sequence; use of peptide tags derived by mass spectrometry to develop queries for searching genomic databases)

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:343974 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:126898
TITLE: Cell migration through defined, synthetic extracellular matrix analogues

AUTHOR(S): Gobin, Andrea S.; West, Jennifer L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. of Bioengineering, Rice Univ., Houston, TX, 77005-1892, USA
SOURCE: FASEB Journal (2002), 16(7), 751-753, 10.1096/fJ.01-0759fje
CODEN: FAJOEC; ISSN: 0892-6638
PUBLISHER: Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The authors have developed synthetic hydrogel extracellular matrix (ECM) analogs that can be used to study mechanisms involved in cell migration, such as receptor-ligand interactions and proteolysis. The biomimetic hydrogels consist of bioinert polyethylene glycol diacrylate derivs. with proteolytically degradable peptide sequences included in the backbone of the polymer and adhesive peptide sequences grafted to the network. Hydrogels have been developed that degrade as cells secrete proteolytic enzymes. Adhesive peptide sequences grafted to the hydrogel provide ligands that can interact with receptors on the cell surface to mediate adhesion and spreading. In this study, the authors have characterized the effects of adhesive ligand d. on fibroblast migration through collagenase-degradable and plasmin-degradable hydrogels and on smooth muscle cell migration through elastase-degradable hydrogels. In all three cases, it was found that cell migration has a biphasic dependence on adhesion ligand concn., with optimal migration at intermediate ligand levels. Furthermore, both adhesive and proteolytically degradable sequences were required for cell migration to occur. These synthetic ECM analogs may be useful for 3-D mechanistic studies of many aspects of cell migration.

IT **432542-26-2DP**, reaction products with acryloyl PEG-N-hydroxysuccinimide
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(cell migration through defined, synthetic extracellular matrix analog-modified PEG derivs.)

REFERENCE COUNT: 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:172080 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:211958
TITLE: Nucleic acid and corresponding protein named 85P1B3 useful in the treatment and detection of cancer
INVENTOR(S): Raitano, Arthur B.; Faris, Mary; Hubert, Rene S.; Afar, Daniel; Ge, Wangmao; Challita-Eid, Pia; Jakobovits, Aya
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Agensys, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 201 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002018578	A2	20020307	WO 2001-US26838	20010828
WO 2002018578	A3	20021003		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2001088466 A5 20020313 AU 2001-88466 20010828
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-228432P P 20000828
WO 2001-US26838 W 20010828

AB A novel gene (designated 85P1B3) and is encoded protein are described. To isolates genes that are involved in the progression of androgen-dependent prostate cancer to androgen-independent cancer, the suppression subtractive hybridization (SSH) procedure was used with cDNA derived from LAPC-4 androgen-dependent xenograft in male SCID mice (3 days post-castration vs. no castration). The 85P1B3 SSH cDNA sequence is a fragment of the Opa-interacting protein 5 gene (OIP-5). A 85P1B3 cDNA clone of 1262 bp was isolated by screening a human testis library, revealing an ORF of 229 amino acids. The 85P1B3 nucleotide and protein sequence correspond to the OIP-5 gene, the protein is predicted to be localized to the cytoplasmic, and the gene was localized to chromosome 15q13.2-q14 (a region implicated in cancers). The restricted expression of 85P1B3 in normal tissues, and the expression detected in bladder cancer, kidney cancer, colon cancer, lung, cancer, prostate cancer, ovarian cancer, and breast cancer indicate that 85P1B3 is a therapeutic and/or prophylactic target and a prognostic and/or diagnostic marker for human cancer. The 85P1B3 gene or fragment thereof, or its encoded protein or a fragment thereof, can be used to elicit an immune response.

IT **400853-42-1 400853-70-5 400853-95-4**
400855-45-0 400855-54-1 400856-16-8
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(epitope; nucleic acid and corresponding protein named 85P1B3 useful in the treatment and detection of cancer)

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:52003 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:117371
TITLE: Method of inducing an immunological CTL response by lymphatic system delivery of peptide vaccine
INVENTOR(S): Kundig, Thomas M.; Simard, John J. L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Switz.
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 48 pp., Cont.-in-part of U. S. Ser. No. 380,534.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002007173	A1	20020117	US 2001-776232	20010202
WO 9902183	A2	19990121	WO 1998-US14289	19980710
WO 9902183	A3	19990514		

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX,

NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT,
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FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI,
CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2001097432	A5	20020808	AU 2001-97432	20011221
WO 2002062368	A2	20020815	WO 2002-US2033	20020122

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BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	CA 1997-2209815	A	19970710
	US 1997-988320	B2	19971210
	WO 1998-US14289	W	19980710
	US 1999-380534	A2	19990901
	US 2001-776232	A	20010202

AB Disclosed herein are methods for inducing an immunol. CTL response to an antigen by sustained, regular delivery of the antigen to a mammal so that the antigen reaches the lymphatic system. Antigen is delivered at a level sufficient to induce an immunol. CTL response in a mammal and the level of the antigen in the mammal's lymphatic system is maintained over time sufficient to maintain the immunol. CTL response. Also disclosed is an article of manuf. for delivering an antigen that induces a CTL response in an animal. The antigen can be used in vaccines for cancer or infection.

IT **390749-36-7**
RL: PRP (Properties)
(unclaimed sequence; method of inducing an immunol. CTL response by lymphatic system delivery of peptide vaccine)

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2001:719664 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	136:99152
TITLE:	New minor cyclic peptides from Brachystemma calycinum
AUTHOR(S):	Cheng, Yongxian; Zhou, Jun; Tan, Ninghua
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Laboratory of Phytochemistry, Kunming Institute of Botany, The Chinese Academy of Sciences, Kunming, 650204, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE:	Zhiwu Xuebao (2001), 43(7), 760-765 CODEN: CHWHAY; ISSN: 0577-7496
PUBLISHER:	Kexue Chubanshe
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal
LANGUAGE:	English

AB From the ethanol ext. of the roots of Brachystemma calycinum D. Don, a Chinese folk herb, four new minor cyclic peptides namely brachystemins A, B, C and D were isolated. Their structures were established as cyclo (Pro1-Phe-Leu-Ala1-Thr-Pro2-Ala2-Gly), cyclo(Pro1-Ala-Phe-Trp-Asp-Pro2-Leu-Gly), cyclo (Pro1-Ile-Gly-Pro2-Val-Ala1-Ala2-Tyr) and cyclo (Pro-OMet-Trp-Ile-Gly-Ala-Leu-Asp), resp. by means of extensive spectral methods.

IT **389064-17-9P**, Brachystemin B
RL: NPO (Natural product occurrence); PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation)
(cyclic peptides from Brachystemma calycinum)

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:628094 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:10877
TITLE: Smooth muscle cell growth in photopolymerized hydrogels with cell adhesive and proteolytically degradable domains: synthetic ECM analogs for tissue engineering
AUTHOR(S): Mann, B. K.; Gobin, A. S.; Tsai, A. T.; Schmedlen, R. H.; West, J. L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Bioengineering, Rice University, Houston, TX, 77005-1892, USA
SOURCE: Biomaterials (2001), 22(22), 3045-3051
CODEN: BIMADU; ISSN: 0142-9612
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Photopolymerizable polyethylene glycol (PEG) derivs. have been investigated as hydrogel tissue engineering scaffolds. These materials have been modified with bioactive peptides in order to create materials that mimic some of the properties of the natural extracellular matrix (ECM). The PEG derivs. with proteolytically degradable peptides in their backbone have been used to form hydrogels that are degraded by enzymes involved in cell migration, such as collagenase and elastase. Cell adhesive peptides, such as the peptide RGD, have been grafted into photopolymd. hydrogels to achieve biospecific cell adhesion. Cells seeded homogeneously in the hydrogels during photopolymn. remain viable, proliferate, and produce ECM proteins. Cells can also migrate through hydrogels that contain both proteolytically degradable and cell adhesive peptides. The biol. activities of these materials can be tailored to meet the requirements of a given tissue engineering application by creating a mixt. of various bioactive PEG derivs. prior to photopolymn.
IT **432542-27-3P**
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(smooth muscle cell growth in photopolymd. hydrogels with cell adhesive and proteolytically degradable domains)
REFERENCE COUNT: 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 12 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:565069 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:151623
TITLE: HIV peptides and nucleic acids encoding them for diagnosis and control of HIV infection
INVENTOR(S): Fomsgaard, Anders; Brunak, Soren; Buus, Soren; Corbet, Sylvie; Lauemoller, Sanne Lise; Hansen, Jan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Statens Serum Institut, Den.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 383 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

WO 2001055177	A2	20010802	WO 2001-DK59	20010129
WO 2001055177	A3	20020307		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, DZ, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

EP 1250351	A2	20021023	EP 2001-946867	20010129

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	EP 2000-610017	A	20000128
	US 2000-179333P	P	20000131
	WO 2001-DK59	W	20010129

AB The present invention relates to the identification of CTL epitopes by the combination of biochem. assays, statistical matrix calcns., and artificial neural networks. A set of peptide libraries are used to generate complete unbiased matrixes representing peptide-MHC interactions used to generate a primary prediction of MHC binding for all possible non-redundant peptides. The best binders are subject to a quant. biochem. binding assay and subsequently a computerized artificial neural network prediction program built from these in vitro exptl. MHC-I binding data. The method further comprises improving the identified epitope by replacing amino acids, and testing the identified CTL epitopes in in vitro and in vivo models. Thus, one aspect of the invention relates to the identification of a CTL component of a vaccine and the development of said CTL component. Another aspect of the invention relates to the identified epitopes of said CTL component.

IT **334730-91-5 352627-08-8 352627-73-7**
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(identification cytotoxic T lymphocyte epitopes of HIV proteins and nucleic acids encoding them for diagnosis and control of HIV infection)

IT **352628-04-7 352628-05-8 352628-06-9 352635-41-7**
RL: PRP (Properties)
(unclaimed sequence; hIV peptides and nucleic acids encoding them for diagnosis and control of HIV infection)

L4 ANSWER 13 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2001:351063 HCAPLUS Correction of: 2001:265260
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	134:365695 Correction of: 134:309684
TITLE:	Inducing cellular immune responses to human immunodeficiency virus-1 using peptide and nucleic acid compositions
INVENTOR(S):	Sette, Alessandro; Sidney, John; Southwood, Scott; Livingston, Brian D.; Chesnut, Robert; Baker, Denise Marie; Celis, Esteban; Kubo, Ralph T.; Grey, Howard M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Epimmune Inc., USA
SOURCE:	PCT Int. Appl., 448 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001024810 A1		20010412	WO 2000-US27766	20001005

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-412863 19991005

AB This invention uses knowledge of the mechanisms by which antigens are recognized by T cells to identify and prep. human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) epitopes, and to develop epitope-based vaccines directed towards HIV. More specifically, this application communicates the discovery of pharmaceutical compns. and methods of use in the prevention and treatment of HIV infection.

IT **124859-55-8 334730-89-1 334731-84-9 334731-85-0 334731-87-2 334732-89-7 340238-34-8**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(epitopes of HIV-1, cytotoxic T lymphocyte and helper T lymphocyte as vaccine for inducing cellular immune responses to human immunodeficiency virus-1)

L4 ANSWER 14 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:265260 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:309684
TITLE: Inducing cellular immune responses to human immunodeficiency virus-1 using peptide and nucleic acid compositions
INVENTOR(S): Sette, Alessandro; Sidney, John; Southwood, Scott; Livingston, Brian D.; Chesnut, Robert; Baker, Denise Marie; Celis, Esteban; Kubo, Ralph T.; Grey, Howard M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Epimmune Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 448 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001024810 A1		20010412	WO 2000-US27766	20001005

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-412863 19991005

AB This invention uses knowledge of the mechanisms by which antigens are recognized by T cells to identify and prep. human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) epitopes, and to develop epitope-based vaccines directed towards HIV. More specifically, this application communicates the discovery of pharmaceutical compns. and methods of use in the prevention and treatment of HIV infection.

IT **124859-55-8 334730-89-1 334730-90-4 334730-91-5 334731-84-9 334731-85-0 334731-87-2 334732-89-7 334732-91-1 334754-07-3**

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (HIV-1 supermotif peptide; epitopes of HIV-1, cytotoxic T lymphocyte and helper T lymphocyte as vaccine for inducing cellular immune responses to human immunodeficiency virus-1)

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 15 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:50831 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:114851

TITLE: Modified human granulocyte-colony stimulating factor and its production by recombinant expression in transformed Escherichia coli

INVENTOR(S): Kwon, Se Chang; Jung, Sung Youb; Bae, Sung Min; Lee, Gwan Sun

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hanmi Pharm. Co., Ltd., S. Korea

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 69 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001004329	A1	20010118	WO 2000-KR733	20000707
W: AU, BR, CA, CN, JP, NZ, RU, SG, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
KR 2001009171	A	20010205	KR 1999-27418	19990708
BR 2000012265	A	20020312	BR 2000-12265	20000707
EP 1194575	A1	20020410	EP 2000-942494	20000707
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2003504069	T2	20030204	JP 2001-509533	20000707

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: KR 1999-27418 A 19990708
WO 2000-KR733 W 20000707

AB Modified human granulocyte-colony stimulating factors (hG-CSF) are produced by culturing Escherichia coli transformed with expression vectors comprising a gene encoding a modified hG-CSF to produce and secrete the modified hG-CSF to periplasm. The modified hG-CSFs being obtained replacing at least one of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 17th amino acids of wild-type hG-CSF with another amino acid. Expression of hG-CSF variants is enhanced by construction of chimeric genes comprising sequences encoding the Escherichia coli wild-type or modified thermoresistant enterotoxin II signal peptide, the E. coli .beta.-lactamase signal peptide, or the E. coli gene III signal peptide, as well as use of the Shine-Dalgano sequence from E. coli enterotoxin II gene.

IT **321308-73-0**
RL: PRP (Properties)
(Unclaimed; modified human granulocyte-colony stimulating factor and its prodn. by recombinant expression in transformed Escherichia coli)
REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 16 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:772489 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:355232
TITLE: Enzymatically activated polymeric drug conjugates
INVENTOR(S): Pachence, James M.; Belinka, Benjamin A.; Ramani, Thulasi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Veritas Medical Technologies, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 100 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000064486	A2	20001102	WO 2000-US11670	20000428
WO 2000064486	A3	20010426		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1176985	A2	20020206	EP 2000-928630	20000428
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2002542304	T2	20021210	JP 2000-613476	20000428

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			
US 1999-131404P	P	19990428	
US 1999-163090P	P	19991102	
WO 2000-US11670	W	20000428	

AB The present invention relates to a polymeric drug conjugate with one or more biol. active agents conjugated via an enzymically cleavable linker to either a regular repeating linear unit comprising a water sol. polymer segment and a multifunctional chem. moiety, or a branched polymer comprising two or more water sol. polymer segments each bound to a common multifunctional chem. moiety, as well as to methods of making such conjugates. The present invention is also directed to pharmaceutical compns. comprising such conjugates and to the use of such conjugates to treat pathol. conditions. A conjugate consisting of Fmoc-doxorubicin-14-O-hemiglutarate deriv. as an active agent, tetrapeptide Val-Gly-Pro-Ala as an enzymically cleaved linker, a multifunctional chem. moiety prepd. from N-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl-O-tert-butylserine, N-(benzyloxycarbonyl)-ethane-1,2-diamine, and tetrahydropyranyl ether, and polyethylene glycol 2000 was prepd.
IT **304851-60-3D**, conjugates with polymers and multifunctional chem. moieties and biol. active agents
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polymeric drug conjugate contg. water-sol. polymers and

multifunctional chem. moieties and enzymically cleavable linkers and biol. active agents)

IT **86563-77-1D**, reaction products with PEG-serine copolymer
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(prepn. of polymeric drug conjugate contg. water-sol. polymers and multifunctional chem. moieties and enzymically cleavable linkers and biol. active agents)

IT **86563-78-2**
RL: PRP (Properties)
(unclaimed sequence; enzymically activated polymeric drug conjugates)

L4 ANSWER 17 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:144132 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:152142
TITLE: Synthesis of peptides with N-substituted glycines as luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone inhibitory analogs for treatment of hormone-dependent tumors.
INVENTOR(S): Dechantsreiter, Michael; Kessler, Horst; Bernd, Michael; Kutscher, Bernhard; Beckers, Thomas
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Asta Medica A.-G., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 32 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19941248	A1	20000302	DE 1999-19941248	19990831

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1998-19839817 19980901
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 132:152142
AB Title decapeptide compds. in which one or two glycine amine groups have been substituted with side-chain equiv. of natural or non-natural amino acids were prepd. as analogs of LH-RH, for use in treating hormone-dependent tumors or for LH-RH suppression therapies (no data). Thus, amino acid substitutes were prepd. by, for example, alkylation of an amine such as 4-Cl-C6H4-NH2 with BrCH2COOEt, or amination of CHOCO2H with RNH(CH2)2OC(CH3)3 (R = protecting group). The amino acid substitutes could then be used in solid-phase synthesis (BOC or Fmoc chem.) to prep. fragments for soln. coupling to give the final decapeptides.

IT **258332-94-4P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(synthesis of N-substituted glycines for use in prepn. of peptides as LH-releasing hormone inhibitory analogs for treatment of hormone-dependent tumors)

L4 ANSWER 18 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:217439 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:84673
TITLE: Pseudo First-Order Cleavage of an Immobilized Substrate by an Enzyme Undergoing Two-Dimensional Surface Diffusion
AUTHOR(S): Trigiante, Giuseppe; Gast, Alice P.; Robertson, Channing R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, 94305-5025, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Colloid and Interface Science (1999),

213(1), 81-86
CODEN: JCISA5; ISSN: 0021-9797
PUBLISHER: Academic Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB In this paper we study the reaction kinetics of an enzyme adsorbed on a peptide substrate surface. Although the adsorption is effectively irreversible, the enzyme is able to diffuse on the surface. Our reaction system consisted of the enzyme collagenase and the oligopeptide FALGPA, a substrate for the enzyme. A quartz surface was coated with covalently bound substrate mols. The extent of reaction was monitored continuously in a flow cell via UV absorption. The data are compatible with a kinetic model based on a pseudo first-order diffusion/orientation rate-limiting step followed by a relatively fast chem. cleavage step. This model was validated by examg. the pH dependence of the rate const. (c) 1999 Academic Press.
IT **78832-65-2D**, immobilized
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(pseudo first-order cleavage of an immobilized substrate by an enzyme undergoing two-dimensional surface diffusion)
REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 19 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:640834 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:326501
TITLE: Enantiomeric screening process and compositions therefor
INVENTOR(S): Forster, Anthony C.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): President and Fellows of Harvard College, USA; Forster, Anthony C.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 89 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9735194	A2	19970925	WO 1997-US4176	19970321
WO 9735194	A3	19971218		
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9725313	A1	19971010	AU 1997-25313	19970321
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1996-622338	19960321
			WO 1997-US4176	19970321

AB The present invention makes available a powerful directed approach for identifying enantioselective compds. which bind to biol. targets. The goal was to provide a method for ligand and drug discovery that may enable one to rapidly discover drug candidates for protein targets. As a general overview, the present invention relates, in one aspect, to a method for

identifying compds. which interact with a target mol. by (1) contacting a screening mol. with a variegated compd. library, wherein the screening mol. comprises solid target mol. or the enantiomer thereof if the target mol. is chiral; (2) selecting from the library compds. which have a desired interaction with the target mol.; and (3) testing the ability of the enantiomer of a compd. selected in step (2) to interact with the target mol. The method was tested with 3 different drug targets and 2 different control targets, and the results presented support the feasibility of the method.

IT **197438-20-3P**

RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)

(enantiomeric screening process and compns. in relation to drug discovery)

L4 ANSWER 20 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:287127 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:321066
TITLE: Protease-mediated drug delivery system
INVENTOR(S): Kennedy, James C.; Ringuet, Michel; Pottier, Roy H.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Queen's University At Kingston, Can.
SOURCE: U.S., 10 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 833,183, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5618790	A	19970408	US 1994-213897	19940316
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1990-593867	19901005
			US 1992-833183	19920210

AB Lipophilic and amphiphilic therapeutic or diagnostic agents that have water-solubilizing groups attached thereto by bonds that can be cleaved readily by one or more of the various proteases that are active in the extracellular fluid or on the surfaces of cells in many types of malignant tissue may accumulate selectively in such malignant tissues. Protease-mediated removal of the water-solubilizing groups converts such drugs into lipophilic or amphiphilic forms which are more sol. in plasma membrane lipids and which therefore enter cells more readily. Since the extracellular fluid in most non-malignant tissues under normal circumstances has little such protease activity, removal of the water solubilizing groups takes place primarily within malignant tissues, with consequent preferential accumulation of the lipophilic or amphiphilic forms of the drug within malignant tissues. Certain lipophilic and amphiphilic porphyrins and chlorins may be modified by the addn. of water solubilizing groups, such as alcs., which are attached by short polypeptide chains, that are stable while in the circulation but are cleaved by proteases in malignant tissue to provide novel compds. useful for the photodynamic therapy of cancer.

IT **86563-78-2 189336-21-8 189336-22-9**

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(protease-mediated drug delivery system)

L4 ANSWER 21 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:967272 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:7073
TITLE: Hepatitis C virus (HCV)-derived peptides for inducing cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL) against HCV
INVENTOR(S): Chisari, Francis V.; Cerny, Andreas
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Scripps Research Institute, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 86 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9525122	A1	19950921	WO 1995-US3224	19950316
W: CA, JP, MX				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 5709995	A	19980120	US 1994-214650	19940317
CA 2184890	AA	19950921	CA 1995-2184890	19950316
EP 759937	A1	19970305	EP 1995-914048	19950316
EP 759937	B1	20000830		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
JP 09510455	T2	19971021	JP 1995-524151	19950316
AT 195953	E	20000915	AT 1995-914048	19950316
US 2002115061	A1	20020822	US 1997-854825	19970512

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1994-214650 A 19940317
WO 1995-US3224 W 19950316

AB Peptides derived from various regions of the HCV genome are provided to boost the cellular immune system to fight or prevent HCV hepatitis. A total of 53 HCV-1-derived peptides were tested for capability to induce HCV-specific responses. The peptides of interest are ADLMGYIPLV (Core131-140), LLALLSCLTV (Core178-187), QLRRHIDLLV (E257-266), LLCPAGHAV (NS31169-1177), KLVALGINAV (NS31406-1415), SLMAFTAAV (NS41789-1797), LLFNILGGWV (NS41807-1816), and ILDSFDPLV (NS52252-2260). Such mols. are used for the treatment and prevention of acute or chronic HCV hepatitis; suitable pharmaceutical compns. and methods using such compns. are disclosed.

IT **171105-38-7 171105-39-8**
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(peptide derived from hepatitis C virus; assessment of hepatitis C virus-derived peptides for capability of inducing cytotoxic T lymphocyte against HCV)

L4 ANSWER 22 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:961716 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:48923
TITLE: Antibodies specific for proteolyzed forms of protein kinase C .alpha.
AUTHOR(S): Kikuchi, Hidehiko; Imajoh-Ohmi, Shinobu
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Medical Science, University of Tokyo, 4-6-1, Shirokanedai Minato-ku, Tokyo, 108, Japan
SOURCE: Biochimica et Biophysica Acta (1995), 1269(3), 253-9
CODEN: BBACAQ; ISSN: 0006-3002
PUBLISHER: Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The activation of protein kinase C (PKC) is irreversibly regulated by limited proteolysis catalyzed by a calcium-activated neutral cysteine protease, calpain. Calpain cleaves PKC.alpha. at specific sites in the hinge region between the catalytic and the regulatory domains of this kinase. Here we show a novel method for prodn. of antibodies that bind specifically to the catalytic fragment of PKC.alpha. but not to the unproteolyzed protein. To detect proteolyzed PKC.alpha., cleavage site-directed antibodies, which recognize amino-terminal regions in the nascent catalytic fragments and do not cross-react with the unproteolyzed enzymes, were raised using synthetic peptides corresponding to the amino-terminal sequences. The synthetic peptides used in this study were the sequences of human PKC.alpha. at the cleavage sites by m- and .mu.-types of calpains (LGPAGNKV and VISPSEDRKQPSNNLDRVKLT, resp.) and they are designated as CF.alpha.2, CF.alpha.4, in this order. Each synthetic peptide was injected into rabbit after conjugation with a carrier protein. The antibodies thus obtained (anti-CF.alpha.2 or -CF.alpha.4) specifically reacted with either the 46- or 45-kDa catalytic fragment of PKC.alpha., resp., whereas they did not cross-react with other fragments. Furthermore, the antibodies did not bind to the unproteolyzed enzyme nor fragments of PKC.alpha. obtained by treatment with other proteinases unless the fragment carried the same amino-terminal sequence. When human platelets were treated with calcium ionophore, the catalytic fragments of PKC.alpha. (45- and 46-kDa) were detected in the cytosol by immunoblotting with the antibodies. However, these antibodies did not bind unproteolyzed 80-kDa PKC.alpha., although this form was dominant in the cytosol of the calcium ionophore-treated human platelets. In addn., the 45-kDa catalytic fragment of PKC.alpha. was detected in apoptotic human fibroblast TIG-3 cells cultured in serum-free medium. Our method is applicable for anal. of proteolysis in various cellular states.

IT **114454-63-6**
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(immunogen; antibodies specific for proteolyzed forms of protein kinase C .alpha.)

L4 ANSWER 23 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:460828 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:310033
TITLE: Modified FALGPA assay for cell-associated collagenolytic activity
AUTHOR(S): Jackson, Rosalind J.; Dao, My Lien; Lim, Daniel V.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department Biology, University South Florida, Tampa, FL, 33620-5150, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Microbiological Methods (1995), 21(2), 209-15
CODEN: JMIMDQ; ISSN: 0167-7012
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A continuous spectrophotometric assay monitoring the hydrolysis of the synthetic peptide 2-furanacryloyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanine (FALGPA) is used to measure collagenase activity of both bacterial and vertebral collagenases. In the present study, a protocol was developed to adapt this assay to the measurement of cell-assocd. FALGPA hydrolytic activity in bacteria. The bacteria tested included Bacillus cereus, Streptococcus agalactiae, Streptococcus mutans, Enterococcus faecalis, and Escherichia coli, and various levels of activity were identified. The method presented here allows the detection of FALGPA hydrolysis using a small quantity of cells without the need for prior purifn. of the

collagenolytic enzyme or collection and concn. of a large vol. of culture supernatant fluid.

IT **78832-65-2**
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(modified FALGPA assay for cell-assocd. collagenolytic activity)

L4 ANSWER 24 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:13705 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:10665
TITLE: Site-Specific Religation of G-CSF Fragments through a Thioether Bond
AUTHOR(S): Gaertner, Hubert F.; Offord, Robin E.; Cotton, Ron; Timms, David; Camble, Roger; Rose, Keith
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departement de Biochimie Medicale, Centre Medical Universitaire, Geneva, 1211, Switz.
SOURCE: Bioconjugate Chemistry (1994), 5(4), 333-8
CODEN: BCCHES; ISSN: 1043-1802
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A new approach is described for linking, through a thioether bond, the C-terminus of one unprotected peptide with the N-terminus of a another. Homocysteine thiolactone is attached to the C-terminus of one peptide by reverse proteolysis and provides through hydroxylamine treatment a free sulfhydryl group. The .alpha.-amino group of a second peptide is selectively iodoacetylated by reaction with iodoacetic anhydride at pH 6.0 or the N-hydroxysuccinimide ester deriv. at pH 7.0. Coupling of the two modified fragments occurs in a spontaneous alkylation reaction under mild conditions. After preliminary expts. with small peptides, this approach was extended to large protein fragments derived from recombinant analogs of G-CSF by enzymic digestion. This approach provides a means of making head-to-tail protein chimeras or introducing noncoded structural elements into a protein.

IT **159348-01-3P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of, via S-alkylation of homocysteine thiolactone deriv. with iodoacetyl peptide fragment)

L4 ANSWER 25 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:503061 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:103061
TITLE: Enzymes on Immobilized Substrate Surfaces: Diffusion
AUTHOR(S): Gaspers, Pamela B.; Robertson, Channing R.; Gast, Alice P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemical Engineering, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, 94305-5025, USA
SOURCE: Langmuir (1994), 10(8), 2699-704
CODEN: LANGD5; ISSN: 0743-7463
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The authors' goal is to measure the influence of reaction on the lateral mobility of an enzyme on the surface of an immobilized substrate. The authors examine the mobility of collagenase on surfaces comprising immobilized peptides susceptible to cleavage by collagenase. To probe the effect of reaction on enzyme mobility, the authors study adsorption and subsequent movement of both active and inactive collagenase on substrate surfaces. Using the technique of total internal reflection fluorescence, the authors find that collagenase adsorption onto the surface is transport limited under the flow conditions used herein. After assessing the dependence of surface coverage on bulk concn., the authors examine enzyme

mobility at low and high surface coverages via a combined method of total internal reflection and fluorescence recovery after pattern photobleaching. Active collagenase moves laterally on the substrate surface more slowly than inactive collagenase at both low and high surface coverages indicating the interplay between the processes of reaction and surface diffusion.

IT **78832-65-2DP**, FALGPA, reaction products with silanized glass
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of)

L4 ANSWER 26 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:31209 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:31209
TITLE: Evaluation of the .beta.-sheet-structure-stabilizing potential of 20 kinds of amino acid residues in protected deca- and pentadecapetides
AUTHOR(S): Lee, Jin Shik; Murakawa, Yuka; Fujino, Kentarou; Narita, Mitsuaki
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Technol., Tokyo Univ. Agric. Technol., Nakamachi, 184, Japan
SOURCE: Bulletin of the Chemical Society of Japan (1993), 66(8), 2283-8
CODEN: BCSJA8; ISSN: 0009-2673
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Deca- and pentadecapeptides Boc-[X-Ala-Glu(OCH2Ph)-Leu-Gly]n-OCH2COPh, [I; Boc = Me3CO2C, X = Ala, Arg(Mts), Asn, Asp(OCH2Ph), Cys(CH2Ph), Gln, Glu(OCH2Ph), Gly, His(CH2OCH2Ph), Ile, Leu, Lys(Z), Met(O), Phe, Pro, Ser(CH2Ph), Thr(CH2Ph), Trp(CHO), Tyr(CH2Ph), Val, n = 2, 3, Mts = 2-mesitylenesulfonyl, Z = PhCH2O2C] were prepd. by fragment condensation of the corresponding pentapeptides I (n = 1). The .beta.-sheet-structure-stabilizing potentials [.ltbbrac.SP.beta.'.rtbbrac. values] of the guest amino acids in I (n = 2, 3) were evaluated by solvent titrn. to widen the application range of .ltbbrac.SP.beta..rtbbrac. values previously detd. from I (n = 1). The .ltbbrac.SP.beta.'.rtbbrac. values detd. from I (n = 2, 3) were different from the .ltbbrac.SP.beta..rtbbrac. values from I (n = 1). CD showed that I (n = 2, 3) adopted helix and random coil structures in org. solvents. The helix structure influences the solvation mechanism of these protected peptides.

IT **151264-92-5P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and .beta.-sheet conformational propensity of, in org. solvents)

L4 ANSWER 27 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:650478 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:250478
TITLE: The influence of .beta.-alanine and 4-aminobutyric acid residues on the solubility of peptides containing them
AUTHOR(S): Lee, Jin Shik; Murakawa, Yuka; Hanami, Akira; Narita, Mitsuaki
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Technol., Tokyo Univ. Agric. Technol., Koganei, 184, Japan
SOURCE: Bulletin of the Chemical Society of Japan (1993), 66(7), 2006-10
CODEN: BCSJA8; ISSN: 0009-2673
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The influence of unnatural amino acid residues, i.e., .beta.-alanine (.beta.-Ala) and 4-aminobutyric acid (.gamma.-Aba) residues, on the soly. of peptides contg. them was studied in org. solvents. The difference between the solubilities of peptides contg. .beta.-Ala, .gamma.-Aba, Pro, Gly, Leu, and Asp(OCH2Ph) was investigated by the solvent titrn. method via IR. The order of their solubilities is as follows, peptides contg. Pro > .beta.-Ala > .gamma.-Aba > Asp(OCH2Ph) > Leu > Gly. The extremely high soly. of peptides contg. Pro residues is explained by the concept of peptide segment sepn. caused by the tertiary peptide bond of the Pro residue. The high soly. of peptides contg. .beta.-Ala or .gamma.-Aba residues is believed to be due to the difference of the geometries of the Gly, .beta.-Ala, and .gamma.-Aba residues. Their effective concn. seemed to be less important than their geometry. The role of .beta.-Ala and .gamma.-Aba residues in the soly. of peptides is similar to the role of Pro residues rather than Asp(OCH2Ph), Gly, and Leu residues.

IT **151264-92-5P**
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and soly. of, effect of .beta.-alanine and .gamma.-aminobutyric acid replacement on)

L4 ANSWER 28 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:473066 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:73066
TITLE: Multiple column peptide synthesis. Part 2
AUTHOR(S): Meldal, Morten; Holm, Charlotte Bisgaard; Bojesen, Gustav; Jakobsen, Mogens Havsteen; Holm, Arne
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Carlsberg Lab., Copenhagen, Den.
SOURCE: International Journal of Peptide & Protein Research (1993), 41(3), 250-60
CODEN: IJPPC3; ISSN: 0367-8377
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A manually operated app. for parallel multiple column solid-phase peptide synthesis is described. It employs 9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl (Fmoc) amino acid 3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-1,2,3-benzotriazin-3-yl (Dhbt) or pentafluorophenyl (Pfp) esters in the continuous flow version of the polyamide method on small packed columns of kieselguhr supported resin in a reaction block of Teflon. The solvents and deprotecting reagents are dispensed from two washers in a parallel fashion and reagent consumption is low. Activated and protected amino acids are transferred from a dispenser tray as solns., 8 at a time. The use of the method is demonstrated by the synthesis of overlapping peptides from a protein structure and of analogous protease substrates. The products have been characterized by HPLC, fast-atom-bombardment mass spectrometry, and amino acid anal.

IT **148825-03-0P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of, via multiple column solid-phase method)

L4 ANSWER 29 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:192247 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:192247
TITLE: Purification of synthetic peptides using reversible chromatographic probes based on the Fmoc molecule
AUTHOR(S): Ball, H. L.; Mascagni, P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Italfarmaco Res. Cent., Milan, Italy
SOURCE: International Journal of Peptide & Protein Research (1992), 40(5), 370-9
CODEN: IJPPC3; ISSN: 0367-8377

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A rapid, reversible procedure for purifying synthetic peptides has been developed based on the specific incorporation of 9-(4-carboxyfluorenyl)methoxycarbonyl (4-COR-Fmoc; R = lipophilic or charged group) group onto the terminal amino acid of peptidyl resins. The acid-stable 4-COR-Fmoc derivs. were synthesized with a variety of chem. groups, thus altering the chromatog. properties of the target peptides and permitting their convenient purifn., either by reversed-phase HPLC or ion exchange chromatog. The assembly of the peptides involved a capping step to prevent the formation of deletion forms. The 4-COR-Fmoc derivs. were incorporated either as preformed amino acid conjugates or as activated succinimidyl esters. After HF cleavage and purifn., the 4-COR-Fmoc probes were quant. removed with org. bases. The efficiency of the technique was demonstrated by the purifn. of small- to large-sized peptides, including a cyclic analog.
IT **147097-70-9P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(prepn. and purifn. and deprotection of, with org. base)

L4 ANSWER 30 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:169618 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:169618
TITLE: Preparation of a hexapeptide as angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor.
INVENTOR(S): Matsumura, Nobuyasu; Shimizu, Toshio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shadan Hojin Marino Foramu 21, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 04300894	A2	19921023	JP 1991-87267	19910328

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1991-87267 19910328
AB The solid-phase synthesis of H-Leu-Gly-Pro-Ala-Gly-Arg-OH from the appropriate Fmoc-protected amino acids as well as its isolation from tuna intestines are reported. In an in vitro study using hippurylhistidylleucine as the substrate, this hexapeptide had an IC50 of 1200 .mu.M against angiotensin-converting enzyme I.
IT **146762-91-6P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and isolation of, from tuna intestines, as angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor)

L4 ANSWER 31 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:546002 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:146002
TITLE: Purification and substrate specificity of an endopeptidase from the human oral spirochete Treponema denticola ATCC 35405, active on furylacryloyl-Leu-Gly-Pro-Ala and bradykinin
AUTHOR(S): Makinen, Kauko K.; Makinen, Pirkko Liisa; Syed, Salam A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Dent., Univ. Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, 48109-1078,

USA
SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry (1992), 267(20), 14285-93
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB An endopeptidase was purified to homogeneity from the cell exts. of T. denticola ATCC 35405 (a human oral spirochete) by a procedure that comprised dialysis, anion exchange fast protein liq. chromatog. (FPLC), hydroxylapatite FPLC, immobilized metal affinity FPLC, FPLC chromatofocusing, and two consecutive gel permeation FPLC steps. The enzyme is a 62-kDa protein with an isoelec. point of 6.5-7.0. Expts. with enzyme inhibitors suggest that this enzyme is a metallopeptidase and that its activity is not dependent on sulfhydryl or serine residues. The enzyme is active on furylacryloyl-Leu-Gly-Pro-Ala (FALGPA; pH optimum near 6.25), bradykinin (Bk), and several Bk-related peptides. In FALGPA, the cleavage site is the Leu-Gly bond. An imino acid is absolutely necessary in position P'2. The shortest hydrolyzed peptide was FALGPA, the hydrolysis of which is strongly and competitively inhibited by Bk (K = 5.0 .mu.M). The pyrophosphate ion and phosphoramidon also inhibited the hydrolysis of FALGPA. The enzyme does not hydrolyze all typical synthetic collagenase substrates, Azocoll, Azocasein, or Type I and Type IV collagens, or any other proteins tested. In Bk-related peptides, the hydrolyzed bond was Phe5-Ser6. Since a Bk antagonist and a Bk-potentiating pentapeptide also were good substrates, it is possible that the enzyme hydrolyzes Bks and related peptides only because of the coincidental, specific amino acid sequence of those substrates. A proposal is made that since a substantial portion of the amino acid sequence of FALGPA is present in collagen (and addnl. acknowledging that the furylacryloyl residue structurally resembles that of proline), the natural substrates of this enzyme may be small, sol. collagen fragments produced by other enzymes from periodontal connective tissue, and that such peptides are important for the nutrition and pathogenicity of T. denticola.
IT **78832-65-2**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with endometallopeptidase of Treponema denticola, structure in relation to)

L4 ANSWER 32 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:543655 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:143655
TITLE: Antagonist and agonist activities of synthetic peptide fragments of g-CSF and their protein conjugates
AUTHOR(S): LoCastro, Stephen M.; Silvestri, Joanne S.; Lee, John C.; Laydon, Jeffrey T.; Bhatnagar, Pradip K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Peptidomimetic Res., SmithKline Beecham Pharm., King of Prussia, PA, 19460, USA
SOURCE: Pept.: Chem. Biol., Proc. Am. Pept. Symp., 12th (1992), Meeting Date 1991, 454-5. Editor(s): Smith, John A.; Rivier, Jean E. ESCOM: Leiden, Neth.
CODEN: 57XGA9
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English
AB The 1-10 and 95-106 peptide fragments of granulocyte-colony stimulating factor (g-CSF) were tested for agonist and antagonist activity. The 1-10, 95-106(Ala97), and 95-106(Ala101) fragments had no antagonist activity, whereas the 95-106(N-N dimer), 95-106(C-C dimer), 1-10 N/95-106C dimer, and 95-106(loop) had some antagonist activity, the 95-106 fragment had

moderate activity, and the 1-10(N-N dimer) had the greatest antagonist activity. However, when either the 1-10 or 95-106 fragment was conjugated with keyhole limpet hemocyanin or ovalbumin they acted as g-CSF agonists.

IT **143433-68-5D**, protein conjugates
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(granulocyte-colony stimulating factor agonist activity of)

IT **143433-68-5**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(granulocyte-colony stimulating factor antagonist activity of)

L4 ANSWER 33 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:512651 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:112651
TITLE: Peptides for induction of cytotoxin T-cell activation for prophylaxis and therapy of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
INVENTOR(S): Arlinghaus, Ralph B.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Texas System, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 84 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9104045	A1	19910404	WO 1990-US5391	19900920
W: CA, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE				
US 5128319	A	19920707	US 1989-410727	19890920
CA 2065402	AA	19910321	CA 1990-2065402	19900920
EP 491861	A1	19920701	EP 1990-914985	19900920
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
JP 05500517	T2	19930204	JP 1990-514054	19900920
US 2002151678	A1	20021017	US 2001-911838	20010724

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1989-410727 A 19890920
US 1987-90646 B2 19870828
WO 1990-US5391 W 19900920
US 1992-834923 A1 19920213

AB Peptide multimers, consisting of peptides having .apprx.7-30 amino acid residues corresponding to a portion of a conserved domain of a core protein or gp160 envelope protein of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), are used in an aq. compn. to immunize an immunocompetent animal and have the capacity to induce cytotoxic T-cell activation to the HIV protein but lack the capacity to induce antibodies that immunoreact with the native HIV protein. The multimers are formed by bonding the peptides through oxidized cysteine residues at the termini of the peptides. Alternatively, the peptides form micelles after reaction of a C12-18 fatty acid with the .alpha.- and .epsilon.-amino groups of an amino-terminal lysyl residue of a peptide spacer added to the amino-terminus of the peptides. Activated cytotoxic T-cells are used to kill target cells that exhibit an HIV protein or peptide on their cell surfaces. Five peptides in their disulfide polymeric form were very good immunogens for eliciting a strong T-cell response directed against both the corresponding peptide and the native gp160. These peptides did not stimulate anti-peptide antibody prodn.

IT **124859-55-8**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(peptide of conserved domain of AIDS virus core protein, multimer contg., for induction of cytotoxic T-cell activation for AIDS therapy)

L4 ANSWER 34 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:159650 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:159650
TITLE: A quenched fluorescent substrate for thimet peptidase containing a new fluorescent amino acid, DL-2-amino-3-(7-methoxy-4-coumaryl)propionic acid
AUTHOR(S): Knight, C. Graham
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biochem., Strangeways Res. Lab., Cambridge, CB1 4RN, UK
SOURCE: Biochemical Journal (1991), 274(1), 45-8
CODEN: BIJOAK; ISSN: 0306-3275
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB DL-2-Amino-3-(7-methoxy-4-coumaryl)propionic acid, a new fluorescent amino acid (abbreviated to Amp), has been synthesized to provide an alternative to tryptophan in quenched fluorescent peptide substrates for peptidases. The model compd. Ac-DL-Amp-NH2 was intensely fluorescent with an excitation max. at 328 nm and an emission max. at 392 nm. Fmoc (fluoren-9-ylmethoxycarbonyl)-DL-Amp was made to allow the solid-phase synthesis of Amp-contg. peptides by the Fmoc-polyamide method. The peptide deriv. Dnp (2,4-dinitrophenyl)-Pro-Leu-Gly-Pro-DL-Amp-D-Lys was cleaved by thimet peptidase at the Leu-Gly bond, with a 20-fold enhancement of fluorescence. The value of kcat/Km for thimet peptidase was 6.7 .times. 105 M-1 s-1, compared with the value of 2.4 .times. 105 M-1 s-1 for the tryptophan-contg. analog, Dnp-Pro-Leu-Gly-Pro-Trp-D-Lys.
IT **133083-35-9P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(prepn. and thimet peptidase hydrolysis of)

L4 ANSWER 35 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:115491 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:115491
TITLE: Hydrolysis of the Leu-Gly bond of phenylazobenzyloxycarbonyl-L-Pro-L-Leu-Gly-L-Pro-D-Arg (a substrate of microbial collagenases) by treponemes isolated from the subgingival plaque of periodontitis patients
AUTHOR(S): Makinen, Kauko K.; Syed, Salam A.; Salvador, Sergio L.; Makinen, Pirkko Liisa
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Dent., Univ. Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, 48109-1078, USA
SOURCE: Current Microbiology (1990), 20(1), 69-74
CODEN: CUMIDD; ISSN: 0343-8651
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Cell exts. prepd. from several oral treponemes isolated from the subgingival plaque of periodontitis patients showed high enzyme activity toward phenylazobenzyl-oxycarbonyl-L-prolyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-D-arginine (a compd. used as a substrate for microbial collagenases). One major enzyme hydrolyzing this substrate at the Leu-Gly bond only was partially purified from an unspeciated treponeme (strain US), Treponema denticola ATCD 35405, and 29 different clin. isolates of T. denticola. The Treponema US enzyme also hydrolyzed furylacryloyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanine (another substrate of bacterial collagenases) at the Leu-Gly bond. This enzyme also hydrolyzed various collagen-derived

peptides. These treponemal proteases were sensitive to metal chelators and p-chloromercury compds. The results indicate that human oral treponemes contain enzymes that readily hydrolyze in chromogenic protease substrates the Leu-Gly bond only that is the cleavage site of these substrates also by true microbial collagenases.

IT **78832-65-2**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(hydrolysis of, by oral Treponema, collagenase in)

L4 ANSWER 36 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:62598 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:62598
TITLE: Prophylaxis and therapy of AIDS, using a peptide-containing vaccine
INVENTOR(S): Arlinghaus, Ralph B.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Texas System, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 8902277	A2	19890323	WO 1988-US2970	19880826
WO 8902277	A3	19890518		
W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CH, DE, DK, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, MC, MG, MW, NL, NO, RO, SD, SE, SU				
RW: AT, BE, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CM, DE, FR, GA, GB, IT, LU, ML, MR, NL, SE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 8929148	A1	19890417	AU 1989-29148	19880826
US 2002151678	A1	20021017	US 2001-911838	20010724

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1987-90646 A 19870828
WO 1988-US2970 A 19880826
US 1989-410727 A3 19890920
US 1992-834923 A1 19920213

AB A process is given for inducing resistance of an individual to infection by HIV (human immunodeficiency virus). The process involves vaccinating the individual with a synthetic peptide or mixt. of peptides. The synthetic peptide(s) comprises an amino acid sequence derived at least in part from HIV envelope protein conserved region. Upon antigenic presentation to an animal, this peptide induces directed cell-mediated immunity (i.e., T-cell cytotoxicity) to a substantially greater extent than prodn. of antibody directed against native HIV is elicited. The vaccine of the present invention comprises a synthetic peptide having an amino acid sequence derived in part from T-cell epitopes of HIV envelope protein conserved region and preferably consists exclusively of T-cell epitopes. The peptides may be synthesized by conventional solid- or liq.-phase methods or by recombinant DNA techniques (no data).

IT **124859-55-8**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(of human immunodeficiency virus envelope protein conserved region, vaccine contg., for AIDS treatment)

L4 ANSWER 37 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:524938 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:124938
TITLE: Preparation by direct metal exchange and kinetic study

of active site metal substituted class I and class II Clostridium histolyticum collagenases
AUTHOR(S): Angleton, Eddie L.; Van Wart, Harold E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Mol. Biophys., Florida State Univ., Tallahassee, FL, 32306, USA
SOURCE: Biochemistry (1988), 27(19), 7413-18
CODEN: BICHAW; ISSN: 0006-2960
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Active site metal substitutions for the Zn-contg. .gamma.- and .zeta.-collagenases from C. histolyticum were made by direct metal exchange. The incubation of Co(II), Cu(II), Ni(II), Cd(II), and Hg(II) with the native collagenases resulted in changes in activity that paralleled those obsd. for the reconstitution of the resp. apoenzymes with these metal ions. For both collagenases, the exchange reactions with Co(II) and Cu(II) were complete within 1 min. However, the changes in activity obsd. on addn. of Ni(II), Cd(II), and Hg(II) to .gamma.-collagenase and Cd(II) and Hg(II) to .zeta.-collagenase were time-dependent. The kinetic parameters, kcat and Km, were detd. for each of the active metal-substituted species. The substitution of the active-site metal ion in .gamma.-collagenase changed both the kcat and Km, whereas the effect obsd. in .zeta.-collagenase was primarily on the Km. This suggests that there are differences in the mechanisms of these 2 collagenases, at least with respect to the role of Zn(II) in catalysis.
IT **78832-65-2**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with .gamma.- and .zeta.-collagenases of Clostridium histolyticum, kinetics of)

L4 ANSWER 38 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:402885 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:2885
TITLE: Ketone-substrate analogues of Clostridium histolyticum collagenases: tight-binding transition-state analogue inhibitors
AUTHOR(S): Mookhtiar, Kasim A.; Grobelny, Damian; Galardy, Richard E.; Van Wart, Harold E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Mol. Biophys., Florida State Univ., Tallahassee, FL, 32306, USA
SOURCE: Biochemistry (1988), 27(12), 4299-304
CODEN: BICHAW; ISSN: 0006-2960
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A series of ketone substrate analogs was synthesized for the 2 classes of collagenases from C. histolyticum and shown to be competitive inhibitors. These compds. had sequences that matched those of specific peptide substrates for these enzymes. The best inhibitor was the ketone analog of cinnamoyl-Leu-Gly-Pro-Pro, which had a Ki of 18 nM for .epsilon.-collagenase, a class II enzyme. This was the tightest binding inhibitor reported for any collagenase to date. Plots of log Ki for the inhibitors vs. log KM/kcat (where kcat = catalytic const.) for the matched substrates for both collagenases were linear with slopes near unity, indicating that the ketones are transition-state analogs. This strongly implies that the ketone C atoms of these inhibitors are tetrahedral when bound to the enzymes.
IT **96595-84-5 96596-31-5**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with collagenases of Clostridium histolyticum, kinetics of)

L4 ANSWER 39 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:218111 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:218111
TITLE: New thiol inhibitors of Clostridium histolyticum collagenase. Importance of the P3' position
AUTHOR(S): Yiotakis, Athanasios; Hatgiyannacou, Athina; Dive, Vincent; Toma, Flavio
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Org. Chem., Univ. Athens, Athens, Greece
SOURCE: European Journal of Biochemistry (1988), 172(3), 761-6
CODEN: EJBCAI; ISSN: 0014-2956
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB An extensive series of synthetic mercaptotripeptides (HS-CH2-CH2-CO-Pro-Yaa, where Yaa is in amino acid) was prepd., and the Ki values were detd. on the C. histolyticum collagenase. Among the factors which control the optimal binding of these inhibitors, the presence of a free C-terminal carboxylate group in the position P3' of the compds. is of primary importance. In general, the esterification of this carboxylate group decreased the potency of the inhibitors by 2 orders of magnitude. Also the enzyme favored the inhibitors having a long linear apolar or basic side-chain at position P3'. These data suggest a large S3' subsite of the C. histolyticum collagenase. The compd. which contains a homoarginine residue at the P3' position, proved to be the most potent synthetic inhibitor known to date for the C. histolyticum collagenase, with a Ki of 0.2 .mu.M.
IT **78832-65-2**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with collagenase of Clostridium histolyticum, kinetics of)

L4 ANSWER 40 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:200828 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:200828
TITLE: A monoclonal antibody recognizing the site of limited proteolysis of protein kinase C. Inhibition of down-regulation in vivo
AUTHOR(S): Young, Susan; Rothbard, Johnathan; Parker, Peter J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Imp. Cancer Res. Fund, London, UK
SOURCE: European Journal of Biochemistry (1988), 173(1), 247-52
CODEN: EJBCAI; ISSN: 0014-2956
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A monoclonal antibody to protein kinase C (I) is described that recognizes the site of limited proteolysis on the native enzyme. The binding of the antibody to the purified I in vitro blocked partial proteolysis by trypsin, and introduction of the Fab fragment into a rodent glioma cell line inhibited phorbol ester-induced down-regulation of I. These observations were discussed in the context of the domain structure of I and the agonist-induced proteolysis of I in vivo.
IT **114454-63-6P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of)

L4 ANSWER 41 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:591131 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:191131
TITLE: QSAR for peptide bioactivities. Further studies

AUTHOR(S): Charton, M.; Charton, B. I.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Chem. Dep., Pratt Inst., Brooklyn, NY, 11205, USA
SOURCE: Pharmacochemistry Library (1987), 10(QSAR Drug Des. Toxicol.), 285-90
CODEN: PHLIDQ; ISSN: 0165-7208
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The biol. activities of several sets of enkephalin analogs were successfully correlated with their structural variations by using the intermol. force (IMF) equation which accounts for properties such as polarizability, H bonding, side chain charge, and steric parameters. The results support the validity of the IMF equation as a general method for the quant. description of biol. activity as a function of structure.
IT **111110-11-3 111110-12-4 111110-30-6**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(hydrolysis of, by .beta.-collagenase, structure in relation to)

L4 ANSWER 42 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:621504 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:221504
TITLE: New thiol inhibitor of Achromobacter iophagus collagenase. Specificity of the enzyme's S3' subsite
AUTHOR(S): Yiotakis, Athanasios; Dive, Vincent
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biol., Cent. Etud. Nucl. Saclay, Gif-sur-Yvette, F-91191, Fr.
SOURCE: European Journal of Biochemistry (1986), 160(2), 413-18
CODEN: EJBCAI; ISSN: 0014-2956
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB New synthetic mercaptotripeptides (HS-CH2-CH2-CO-Pro-Yaa) [Yaa (P3' position) = alanine, leucine, phenylalanine, proline, or hydroxyproline] which inhibit A. iophagus collagenase were produced to obtain more powerful bacterial collagenase inhibitors than currently available and to investigated the specificity of the S3' subsite of the enzyme. Since similar binding consts. were found for inhibitors carrying uncharged residues of various sizes in the P3' position, steric hindrance at the collagenase S3' appears relatively limited. HS-CH2-CH2-CO-Pro-Arg had a Ki of 0.5 .mu.M for the enzyme and was the strongest inhibitor so far reported in the literature. The weakest in the present series was HS-CH2-CH2-CO-Pro-Asp, which had a Ki of 70 .mu.M. Thus, the charged groups in the P3' position play a key role in the interaction of the inhibitors with the enzyme.
IT **78832-65-2**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with collagenase of Achromobacter iophagus, kinetics of)

L4 ANSWER 43 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:592081 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:192081
TITLE: Complementary substrate specificities of class I and class II collagenases from Clostridium histolyticum
AUTHOR(S): Van Wart, Harold E.; Steinbrink, D. Randall
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Florida State Univ., Tallahassee, FL, 32306, USA
SOURCE: Biochemistry (1985), 24(23), 6520-6
CODEN: BICHAW; ISSN: 0006-2960
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The substrate specificities of 3 class I (.beta., .gamma., and .eta.) and 3 class II (.delta., .epsilon., and .xi.) collagenases from C. histolyticum were investigated by quantitating the kcat/Km values (kcat is the catalytic const.) for the hydrolysis of 53 synthetic peptides with collagen-like sequences covering the P3 through P3' subsites of the substrate. For both classes of collagenases, there was a strong preference for glycine in subsites P1' and P3. All 6 enzymes also preferred substrates that contained proline or alanine in subsites P2 and P2' and hydroxyproline, alanine, or arginine in subsite P3'. This agreed well with the occupancies of these sites by these residues in type I collagen. However, peptides with glutamate in subsites P2 or P2' were not good substrates, even though glutamate occurs frequently in these positions in collagen. Conversely, all 6 enzymes preferred arom. amino acids in subsite P1, even though such residues do not occur in this position in type I collagen. In general, the class II enzymes had a broader specificity than the class I enzymes. However, they were much less active toward sequences contg. hydroxyproline in subsites P1 and P3'. Thus, the 2 classes of collagenases have similar but complementary sequence specificities. This accounts for the ability of the 2 classes of enzymes to synergistically digest collagen.

IT **78832-65-2 96595-84-5 96596-31-5**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(collagenase multiple forms of Clostridium histolyticum specificity for)

L4 ANSWER 44 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:418900 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:18900
TITLE: Clostridium histolyticum collagenase: development of new thio ester, fluorogenic, and depsipeptide substrates and new inhibitors
AUTHOR(S): Vencill, Charles F.; Rasnick, David; Crumley, Katherine V.; Nishino, Norikazu; Powers, James C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Chem., Georgia Inst. Technol., Atlanta, GA, 30332, USA
SOURCE: Biochemistry (1985), 24(13), 3149-57
CODEN: BICHAW; ISSN: 0006-2960
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A new series of thio ester, depsipeptide, and peptide substrates was synthesized for C. histolyticum collagenase. The hydrolysis of the depsipeptide substrate was followed on a pH stat, and thio ester hydrolysis was measured by inclusion of the chromogenic thiol reagent 4,4'-dithiodipyridine in the assay mixt. The best thio ester substrate, Boc-Abz-Gly-Pro-Leu-SCH2CO-Pro-Nba (Boc = tert-butyloxycarbonyl; Nba = 4-nitrobenzylamide; Abz = 2-aminobenzoyl), had a catalytic const. (kcat)/km of 63,000 M-1 s-1, whereas several shorter thio ester sequences were inactive as substrates. In general, the peptide analogs of all of the reactive thio ester substrates where hydrolyzed 5-10-fold faster by collagenase. In one case (Z-Gly-Pro-Leu-Gly-Pro-NH2) (Z = benzyloxycarbonyl) where a comparison was made, the peptide substrate was resp. 10- and 100-fold more readily hydrolyzed than the corresponding thio ester and ester substrates. Cleavages of the 2 fluorescence-quench substrates Abz-Gly-Pro-Leu-Gly-Pro-Nba and Abz-Gly-Pro-Leu-SCH2CO-Pro-Nba could be easily followed fluorogenically since a 5-10-fold increase in fluorescence occurred upon hydrolysis. The fluorescent peptide substrate is the best synthetic substrate known for C. histolyticum collagenase with a kcat/Km of 490,000 M-1 s-1. A series of new reversible inhibitors were developed by the attachment of Zn-ligating groups (hydroxamic acid,

carboxymethyl, and thiol) to various peptide sequences specific for C. histolyticum collagenase. The shorter peptides designed to bond to either the P3-P1 or P1'-P3' subsites were poor to moderate inhibitors. The thiol HSCH2CH2CO-Pro-Nba had the lowest Ki (0.02 mM). Elongation of N-hydroxy peptide sequences to interact with the P3-P3' subsites of the enzyme failed to yield better inhibitors. None of the potential irreversible inhibitor structures, which contained ClCH2CO- or CH2:CH-CO- groups attached to peptides, proved to be effective.

IT **96194-15-9**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with collagenase of Clostridium histolyticum, kinetics of)

L4 ANSWER 45 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:217337 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:217337
TITLE: Substrate specificity of .beta.-collagenase from Clostridium histolyticum
AUTHOR(S): Steinbrink, D. Randall; Bond, Michael D.; Van Wart, Harold E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Florida State Univ., Tallahassee, FL, 32306, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry (1985), 260(5), 2771-6
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The substrate specificity of .beta.-collagenase of C. histolyticum was investigated by measuring the rate of hydrolysis of >50 tri-, tetra-, penta-, and hexapeptides covering the P3 to P3' subsites of the substrate. The choice of peptides was patterned after sequences found in the .alpha.1 and .alpha.2 chains of type I collagen. Each peptide contained either a 2-furanacryloyl (FA) or cinnamoyl (CN) group in subsite P2 or the 4-nitrophenylalanine (Nph) residue in subsite P1. Hydrolysis of the P1-P1' bond produced an absorbance change in these chromophoric peptides that was used to quantitate the rates of their hydrolysis under 1st-order conditions ([S] .mchlt. Km) from which catalytic const. (kcat)/Km values were obtained. The identity of the amino acids in all 6 subsites (P3-P3') markedly influenced the hydrolysis rates. In general, the best substrates had glycine in subsites P3 and P1', proline or alanine in subsite P2' and hydroxyproline, arginine, or alanine in subsite P3'. This corresponded well with the frequency of occurrence of these residues in the Gly-X-Y triplets of collagen. In contrast, the most rapidly hydrolyzed substrates did not have residues from collagen-like sequences in subsites P2 and P1. CN-Nph-Gly-Pro-Ala (CN = cinnamoyl; Nph = 4-nitrophenylalanine) was the best known substrate for .beta.-collagenase with a kcat/Km of 4.4 .times. 107 M-1 min-1, in spite of the fact that there was neither hydroxyproline, arginine, or alanine in P1. These results indicated that the previously established rules for the substrate specificity of the enzyme require modification.

IT **96596-39-3**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(deprotection of)

IT **78832-65-2P 96595-84-5P 96596-31-5P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and .beta.-collagenase of Clostridium histolyticum specificity for)

IT **96596-40-6**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(sapon. of)

L4 ANSWER 46 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:402780 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:2780
TITLE: Characterization of the individual collagenases from Clostridium histolyticum
AUTHOR(S): Bond, Michael D.; Van Wart, Harold E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Mol. Biophys., Florida State Univ., Tallahassee, FL, 32306, USA
SOURCE: Biochemistry (1984), 23(13), 3085-91
CODEN: BICHAW; ISSN: 0006-2960
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Six collagenases (.alpha., .beta., .gamma., .delta., .epsilon., and .zeta.) purified from C. histolyticum were characterized in detail. The mol. wts. detd. by SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis ranged from 68,000 to 125,000. Isoelec. focusing expts. demonstrated that the pI values of the collagenases were in the 5.35-6.20 range. These expts. also revealed that the subspecies of .alpha.- and .gamma.-collagenases (.alpha.1 vs. .alpha.2 and .gamma.1 vs. .gamma.2) had different pI values, but the same mol. wts. Microheterogeneity was also obsd. for the .beta.- and .epsilon.-collagenases. The amino acid compns. of all 6 collagenases were detd., and anal. for neutral sugars and hexosamines showed that none of the enzymes had a significant carbohydrate content. Zn and Ca were the only metals that copurified with the collagenases. The purified enzymes contained .apprx.1 mol Zn/mol protein and a Ca content that varied from .apprx.2 mol/mol for .alpha.-collagenase to .apprx.7 mol/mol for .beta.-collagenase. All of the collagenases are 5-10-fold more active against gelatin than collagen. The .alpha.-, .beta.-, and .gamma.-collagenases were significantly less active toward the synthetic peptide substrates examd. than the .delta.-, .epsilon.-, and .zeta.-collagenases. This property, taken together with data on the stabilities and amino acid compns. of these enzymes, strongly supported their assignment to 2 distinct classes. This established clearly that C. histolyticum does, indeed, produce >1 different type of collagenase.
IT **78832-65-2**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(collagenase multiple forms of Clostridium specificity for, classification in relation to)

L4 ANSWER 47 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:402779 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:2779
TITLE: Purification and separation of individual collagenases of Clostridium histolyticum using red dye ligand chromatography
AUTHOR(S): Bond, Michael D.; Van Wart, Harold E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Mol. Biophys., Florida State Univ., Tallahassee, FL, 32306, USA
SOURCE: Biochemistry (1984), 23(13), 3077-85
CODEN: BICHAW; ISSN: 0006-2960
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Six collagenases present in the culture filtrate of C. histolyticum were purified to homogeneity. Chromatog. on hydroxylapatite, Sephacryl S-200, and L-arginine-Affi-Gel 202 removed the brown pigment and the great majority of the contaminating proteinases active against casein, benzoyl-L-arginine Et ester, and elastin. Reactive Red 120 dye ligand chromatog. subdivided the collagenases, which had very similar

physicochem. properties, among 4 fractions. The final purifn. was achieved by chromatog. over DEAE-cellulose and SP-Sephadex. All 6 collagenases, designated .alpha., .beta., .gamma., .delta., .epsilon., and .zeta. by the order of their purifn., were highly active against collagen and devoid of other proteolytic activities. Each exhibited a single band on SDS-polyacrylamide gels. Two distinct subspecies of the .alpha. and .gamma. enzymes were isolated, which had the same mol. wt. and activity, but different pI values. There was some less pronounced microheterogeneity for the other collagenases. On the basis of their activities toward native collagen and the synthetic peptide 2-furanacryloyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanine (FALGPA), the 6 collagenases were divided into 2 classes. Class I collagenases (.alpha., .beta., and .gamma.) had high collagenase activity and moderate FALGPA activity, whereas the class II collagenases (.delta., .epsilon., and .zeta.) had moderate collagenase and high FALGPA activities. The relation between these 6 collagenases and others reported to have been isolated in the literature was also examd.

IT **78832-65-2**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(collagenase multiple forms of Clostridium specificity for, classification in relation to)

L4 ANSWER 48 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:518322 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99:118322
TITLE: Inhibition of the collagenase from Clostridium histolyticum by phosphoric and phosphonic amides
AUTHOR(S): Galardy, Richard E.; Grobelny, Damian
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sanders-Brown Res. Cent. Aging, Univ. Kentucky, Lexington, KY, 40536, USA
SOURCE: Biochemistry (1983), 22(19), 4556-61
CODEN: BICHAW; ISSN: 0006-2960
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Di- and tripeptides with sequences present in collagen that are known to occupy the S1' through S3' subsites at the active site of the collagenase from C. histolyticum do not themselves inhibit this Zn-contg. protease. Thus, Gly-Pro, Gly-Pro-Ala, and their C-terminal amides are not inhibitors. N.alpha.-Phosphoryl-Gly-Pro, N.alpha.-phosphoryl-Gly-L-Pro-L-Ala, and their C-terminal amides are weak inhibitors with IC50 values (concn. causing half-maximal inhibition) of 4.6, 0.8, 3, and 1.5 mM, resp. Extension of Gly-L-Pro-L-Ala to L-Leu-Gly-L-Pro-L-Ala gives a tetrapeptide known to occupy the S1, S1', S2', and S3' subsites of collagenase when present in collagen, but that still does not itself inhibit the enzyme. (Isoamylphosphonyl)Gly-L-Pro-L-Ala, a peptide contg. a tetrahedral P atom at the position of the amide carbonyl C atom of the L-Leu-Gly amide bond of the parent tetrapeptide, inhibits collagenase with an IC50 of 16 .mu.M, .gtoreq.1000-fold more potent than the parent peptide. Substitution of the 2-C Et chain of alanine for the 5-C isoamyl chain of leucine increases the IC50 to 46 .mu.M. Substitution of the n-decyl chain for the isoamyl chain does not change the IC50. (Isoamylphosphonyl)Gly-Gly-L-Pro contains a tripeptide that does not occupy the S1' through S3' subsites of collagenase when this peptide is present in collagen and thus has an IC50 of 4.4 mM. (Isoamylphosphonyl)Gly-L-Pro-L-Ala may be an analog of the tetrahedral transition state for the hydrolysis of the natural collagen substrate. However, the IC50 of this inhibitor is 3-4 orders of magnitude higher than those of the best P-contg. transition-state analogs of other Zn-contg. proteases. In addn., this inhibitor lacks specificity for its target, having a Ki for angiotensin-converting enzyme of 11 .mu.M, about

equal to its IC50 for collagenase.

IT **86563-79-3P**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(prepn. and angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibition by)

IT **86563-77-1P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of)

L4 ANSWER 49 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:577203 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97:177203
TITLE: Conformational preferences of amino acid side chains in collagen
AUTHOR(S): Nemethy, George; Scheraga, Harold A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Baker Lab. Chem., Cornell Univ., Ithaca, NY, 14853, USA
SOURCE: Biopolymers (1982), 21(8), 1535-55
CODEN: BIPMAA; ISSN: 0006-3525
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Conformation energy computations were carried out on collagen-like triple-stranded conformations of several poly(tripeptide)s with the general structure CH3CO-(Gly-X-Y)3-NHCH3. The sequences considered had various amino acid residues in position X or Y of the central tripeptide, with either proline (Pro) or alanine as a neighbor, i.e., Gly-X-Pro, Gly-X-Ala, Gly-Pro-Y, and Gly-Ala-Y. Min. energy conformations were computed for the side chains, and their distributions were compared for the 4 sequences. The residues used were .alpha.-aminobutyric acid (Abu), leucine, phenylalanine, serine, aspartate (Asp), asparagine (Asn), valine, isoleucine, and threonine. The conformational energy of a -CH2-CH3 side chain in Abu was mapped as a function of the dihedral angle. Intrastrand interactions with neighboring residues do not affect the conformations of a side chain in position Y, and they have a minor effect on it in the X-Ala sequence, but they strongly restrict the conformational freedom of the side chain in the X-Pro sequence. Conversely, interstrand interactions do not affect side chains in position X, but they strongly restrict the conformational freedom of a side chain in position Y if there is a nearby Pro residue in a neighboring strand. H bonds with the backbone can be formed in some conformations of long polar side chains, such as Asp, Asn, or glutamine. All amino acid residues can be accommodated in collagen. Because of the interactions mentioned above, steric and energetic constraints can be correlated with obsd. preferences of certain amino acids for positions X or Y in collagen. Hence, there preferences may be explained, in part, in terms of differences in the conformational freedom of the side chains in the triple-stranded structure.

IT **83387-70-6**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(conformation preference of triple-stranded)

L4 ANSWER 50 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:492793 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95:92793
TITLE: A continuous spectrophotometric assay for Clostridium histolyticum collagenase
AUTHOR(S): Van Wart, Harold E.; Randall Steinbrink, D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Florida State Univ., Tallahassee, FL,

32306, USA
SOURCE: Analytical Biochemistry (1981), 113(2), 356-65
CODEN: ANBCA2; ISSN: 0003-2697
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A continuously recording spectrophotometric assay for C. histolyticum collagenase with 2-furanacryloyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanine (I) as substrate was developed. The hydrolysis of this peptide by collagenase obeys Michaelis-Menten kinetics with a Vmax of 1.8 .times. 105 .mu.katal/kg and a Km of 0.5 mM. I is hydrolyzed more rapidly by collagenase than any other commonly used synthetic substrate, but is not cleaved by any of the well-known proteinases, such as trypsin, thermolysin, or elastase. The assay itself is rapid, convenient, and sensitive, and should greatly facilitate detailed kinetic studies of collagenase.
IT **78832-65-2**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with collagenase, kinetics of)

L4 ANSWER 51 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:156705 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 82:156705
TITLE: Preparation and mass spectra of azulene peptides and their use for the analysis of synthetic peptides
AUTHOR(S): Jaeger, Ernst; Wuensch, Erich
CORPORATE SOURCE: Max-Planck-Inst. Eiweiss Lederforsch., Munich, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Prog. Pept. Res., [Proc. Am. Pept. Symp.], 2nd (1972), Meeting Date 1970, 151-8. Editor(s): Lande, Saul. Gordon and Breach: New York, N. Y.
CODEN: 29USAB
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB The amino protective group, (7-isopropyl-1-methyl-4-azulyl)acetyl (MIAA), facilitated sepn. of peptides by extn. and thin-layer chromatog. and allowed a quant. and qual. detn. of the peptide by photometric and mass spectral anal. Coupling 7-isopropyl-1-methyl-4-azuleneacetic acid (I) with L-proline Me ester in CH2Cl2 and dicyclohexylcarbodiimide gave the Me ester of II. Leu-Gly-Pro-Ala-OMe was coupled with II to give MIAA-Pro-Leu-Gly-Pro-Ala-OMe, which was volatile in a mass spectrometer between 80.degree. and 220.degree..
IT **55260-05-4**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(peptide coupling reactions of, with isopropylmethylazulylacetyl blocked amino acids)
IT **35866-17-2 55260-03-2 55260-04-3**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(prepn. absorption and mass spectrum of)

L4 ANSWER 52 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:458236 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 77:58236
TITLE: Specificity of bacterial collagenase. Studies with peptides newly synthesized using the solid-phase method
AUTHOR(S): Soberano, Mercedes E.; Schoellmann, Guenther
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Med., Tulane Univ., New Orleans, LA, USA
SOURCE: Biochimica et Biophysica Acta (1972), 271(1), 133-44

CODEN: BBACAQ; ISSN: 0006-3002
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The method of solid-phase synthesis was followed in the prepn. of 7 new oligopeptides which were used to study the specificity requirements of clostridiopeptidase A (EC 3.4.4.19). The newly synthesized peptides were structural and stereochem. modifications of the collagen-like sequence -Pro-X-Gly-Pro-Y-. It was shown that with the enzyme prepn. used, the Y-Gly bond in sequences like -Gly-X-Y-Gly-Pro-Z- or -Gly-X-Y-Gly-Z-Pro- can be cleaved. This obsd. lack of specificity might be due to the presence of a collagenase with a broader specificity in the prepn. utilized in this study or, alternatively, could be accounted for by an inherent property of the subunit-contg. enzyme which allows the accommodation of some structural variations and shows, therefore, less specificity than originally was proposed.
IT **37058-26-7**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(reaction with collagenase)

L4 ANSWER 53 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:22421 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 76:22421
TITLE: Chromophoric substrates. VIII. Mass spectrometric studies on N-[(azulen-4-yl)acetyl]peptides
AUTHOR(S): Wuensch, Erich; Jaeger, Ernst
CORPORATE SOURCE: Abt. Peptidchem., Max-Planck-Inst. Eiweiss-Lederforsch., Munich, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Hoppe-Seyler's Zeitschrift fuer Physiologische Chemie (1971), 352(11), 1584-90
CODEN: HSZPAZ; ISSN: 0018-4888
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Azulene chromophoric substrates prove to be particularly appropriate for a precise identification of the chromophore-contg. cleavage products which result from an enzymic hydrolysis: they permit a rapid and unequivocal localization of the enzyme attack. If the substances are rather volatile or made so by esterification, the spectra of N-[(7-isopropyl-1-methylazulen-4-yl)acetyl]amino acid or peptide derivs. show surprisingly intensive mol. ions and rather low fragmentation in the upper mass region. A precise identification of the N-terminal cleavage products is thus possible. The techique is also very useful for an exact and fast examn. of the single reaction steps during the synthesis of such chromophoric substrates.
IT **35866-17-2**
RL: PRP (Properties)
(mass spectrum of)

L4 ANSWER 54 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:22399 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 76:22399
TITLE: Chromophoric substrates. VII. Specificity of carboxypeptidase B
AUTHOR(S): Wuensch, Erich; Jaeger, Ernst; Schoensteiner-Altmann, Gerlinde
CORPORATE SOURCE: Abt. Peptidchem., Max-Planck-Inst. Eiweiss-Lederforsch, Munich, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Hoppe-Seyler's Zeitschrift fuer Physiologische Chemie (1971), 352(11), 1580-3
CODEN: HSZPAZ; ISSN: 0018-4888

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German
AB In liqs. of unknown enzymic compn., chromophoric substrates may apparently be applied reasonably for the detn. of collagenase only if the sequence prevents a degradation from the C-terminus by carboxypeptidase B. The attachment of D-arginine to the C-terminal end of the chromophoric substrates only causes the desired effect if the D-arginine residue is preceded by L-proline. Otherwise the C-terminal D-arginine does not appear to be a reliable protection against an enzymic attack by carboxypeptidase B. The investigation of several test substances showed that the rule of specificity needs an unequivocal fixation for this exopeptidase.
IT **35764-47-7 35764-48-8 35764-50-2**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(reaction with carboxypeptidase B)

L4 ANSWER 55 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:22397 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 76:22397
TITLE: Chromophoric substrates. VI. Specificity of collagenase
AUTHOR(S): Wuensch, Erich; Jaeger, Ernst; Schoensteiner-Altmann, Gerlinde
CORPORATE SOURCE: Abt. Peptidchem., Max-Planck-Inst. Eiweiss-Lederforsch., Munich, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Hoppe-Seyler's Zeitschrift fuer Physiologische Chemie (1971), 352(11), 1568-79
CODEN: HSZPAZ; ISSN: 0018-4888
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German
AB According to previous investigations, the required specificity for the enzyme collagenase was considered to be already given by the sequence -Pro-R-Gly-Pro- in the substrate; the results found earlier during the study of the chromophoric substrates proved that (7-isopropyl-1-methylazulen-4-yl)acetyl-L-propyl-L-leucyl-glycyl-L- prolyl-D-argine, but not the corresponding -L-arginine deriv. seemed to contrast with this rule of specificity. By changes in the collagenase specific sequence as well as in the neighboring substituents of this sequence, it became obvious that not only the sequence -Pro-R-Gly-Pro-, but also the pair of substituents attached to this sequence, and finally, the total conformation of the substrate, is responsible for the enzymic hydrolysis. In the case of an unfavorable conformation of the substrate cleavages are obsd. which make the rule of specificity known so far questionable.
IT **35752-56-8 35764-48-8**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(collagenase response to)
IT **35752-63-7P 35752-64-8P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of)
IT **35764-47-7**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(reaction with collagenase)

=> fil reg
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:50:34 ON 19 MAR 2003

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 18 MAR 2003 HIGHEST RN 499968-86-4
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 18 MAR 2003 HIGHEST RN 499968-86-4

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH MAY 20, 2002

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. See HELP PROPERTIES for more information. See STNote 27, Searching Properties in the CAS Registry File, for complete details:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:45:12 ON 19 MAR 2003)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:45:24 ON 19 MAR 2003
L1 12850 S LGPA/SQSP
L2 409787 S SQL=<10
L3 76 S L1 AND L2

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:46:56 ON 19 MAR 2003
L4 55 S L3

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:50:01 ON 19 MAR 2003

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:50:34 ON 19 MAR 2003

=> s l3
L5 76 L1 AND L2

=> d rn cn lc nte sql kwic can tot l5

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 481198-27-0 REGISTRY
CN GenBank AAB20998 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN GenBank AAB20998 (Translated from: GenBank S76125)
SQL **5**
SQL **5**

SEQ 1 LGPAG
====
HITS AT: 1-4

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 481129-49-1 REGISTRY
CN GenBank AAA66353 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN GenBank AAA66353 (Translated from: GenBank M20922)
SQL **8**
SQL **8**

SEQ 1 MTPLGPAS
====
HITS AT: 4-7

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 477562-80-4 REGISTRY
CN L-Leucine, L-lysyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl-L-prolyl-L-lysyl-L-threonyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 13: PN: WO02094981 SEQID: 199 claimed sequence
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER
SQL **9**
SQL **9**

SEQ 1 KLGPAPKTL
====
HITS AT: 2-5

REFERENCE 1: 138:13498

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 473790-15-7 REGISTRY
CN L-Arginine, L-glutaminyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl-L-glutaminylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER
SQL **10**
SQL **10**

SEQ 1 QLGPAQGDER
====
HITS AT: 2-5

REFERENCE 1: 137:380979

REFERENCE 2: 137:380977

REFERENCE 3: 137:321378

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 473790-14-6 REGISTRY
CN L-Glutamine, L-glutaminyl-L-leucyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-tryptophyl-L-glutaminyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER
SQL **10**
SQL **10**

SEQ 1 QLEWQLGPAQ
====
HITS AT: 6-9

REFERENCE 1: 137:321378

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 473789-49-0 REGISTRY
CN L-Arginine, L-glutaminyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl-L-arginylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER

SQL **10**
SQL **10**

SEQ 1 QLGPARGDER
====
HITS AT: 2-5

REFERENCE 1: 137:380979

REFERENCE 2: 137:380977

REFERENCE 3: 137:321378

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 473789-00-3 REGISTRY
CN L-Arginine, L-glutaminyl-L-leucyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-tryptophyl-L-glutaminyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER
SQL **10**
SQL **10**

SEQ 1 QLEWQLGPAR
====
HITS AT: 6-9

REFERENCE 1: 137:380979

REFERENCE 2: 137:380977

REFERENCE 3: 137:321378

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 473327-84-3 REGISTRY
CN L-Alanine, L-glutaminyl-L-leucyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-tryptophyl-L-glutaminyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER
SQL **9**
SQL **9**

SEQ 1 QLEWQLGPA
====
HITS AT: 6-9

REFERENCE 1: 137:334071

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 472959-53-8 REGISTRY
CN L-Lysine, L-threonyl-L-isoleucyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl-L-glutaminyl-L-asparaginyl-L-valyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 83: PN: WO02080649 SEQID: 83 unclaimed sequence
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
SQL **10**
SQL **10**

SEQ 1 TILGPAQNVK
====
HITS AT: 3-6

REFERENCE 1: 137:305694

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 432542-27-3 REGISTRY
CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(1-oxo-2-propenyl)-.omega.-[(2,5-dioxo-1-pyrrolidinyl)oxy]-, polymer with glycylglycyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanylglycylglycyl-L-lysine, block (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
NTE homopolymer
modified (modifications unspecified)

type	------ location ------		description
modification	-	-	undetermined modification

SQL **9**
SQL **9**

SEQ 1 GGLGPAGGK
====
HITS AT: 3-6

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK
RN 432542-27-3 REGISTRY

SEQ 1 GGLGPAGGK
====
HITS AT: 3-6

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

SEQ 1 GGLGPAGGK
====
HITS AT: 3-6

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

REFERENCE 1: 137:10877

L5 ANSWER 11 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 432542-26-2 REGISTRY
CN L-Lysine, glycylglycyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanylglycylglycyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
SQL **9**
SQL **9**

SEQ 1 GGLGPAGGK
====
HITS AT: 3-6

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

REFERENCE 1: 138:126898

L5 ANSWER 12 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 400856-16-8 REGISTRY
CN Glycine, L-seryl-L-prolyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanylglycyl-L-leucyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER
SQL **9**
SQL **9**

SEQ 1 SPLGPAGLG
====
HITS AT: 3-6

REFERENCE 1: 136:211958

L5 ANSWER 13 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 400855-54-1 REGISTRY
CN L-Leucine, L-seryl-L-seryl-L-prolyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanylglycyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER
SQL **9**
SQL **9**

SEQ 1 SSPLGPAGL
====
HITS AT: 4-7

REFERENCE 1: 136:211958

L5 ANSWER 14 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 400855-45-0 REGISTRY
CN L-Alanine, L-seryl-L-prolyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanylglycyl-L-leucylglycyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER
SQL **10**
SQL **10**

SEQ 1 SPLGPAGLGA
====
HITS AT: 3-6

REFERENCE 1: 136:211958

L5 ANSWER 15 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 400853-95-4 REGISTRY
CN L-Leucine, glycyl-L-seryl-L-seryl-L-prolyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanylglycyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER
SQL **10**
SQL **10**

SEQ 1 GSSPLGPAGL
====
HITS AT: 5-8

REFERENCE 1: 136:211958

L5 ANSWER 16 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 400853-70-5 REGISTRY
CN L-Alanine, L-prolyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanylglycyl-L-leucylglycyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER
SQL **9**
SQL **9**

SEQ 1 PLGPAGLGA
====
HITS AT: 2-5

REFERENCE 1: 136:211958

L5 ANSWER 17 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 400853-42-1 REGISTRY
CN Glycine, glycyl-L-seryl-L-seryl-L-prolyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER
SQL **9**
SQL **9**

SEQ 1 GSSPLGPAG
====
HITS AT: 5-8

REFERENCE 1: 136:211958

L5 ANSWER 18 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 390749-36-7 REGISTRY
CN L-Valine, L-leucyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanylglycyl-L-histidyl-L-alanyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 131: PN: US20020007173 SEQID: 165 unclaimed sequence
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL
SQL **9**
SQL **9**

SEQ 1 LLGPAGHAV
====
HITS AT: 2-5

REFERENCE 1: 136:117371

L5 ANSWER 19 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 389064-17-9 REGISTRY
CN Cyclo(L-alanyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-tryptophyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-prolyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Brachystemin B
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
NTE cyclic
SQL **8**
SQL **8**

SEQ 1 AFWDPLGP
= ===
HITS AT: 1, 6-8

REFERENCE 1: 136:99152

L5 ANSWER 20 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 352635-41-7 REGISTRY
CN L-Glutamic acid, L-alanyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-threonyl-L-leucyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:

CN 202: PN: WO0155177 SEQID: 1202 unclaimed sequence
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER
SQL **9**
SQL **9**

SEQ 1 ALGPAATLE
====
HITS AT: 2-5

REFERENCE 1: 135:151623

L5 ANSWER 21 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 352628-06-9 REGISTRY
CN L-Leucine, L-alanyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-threonyl-L-leucyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 78: PN: WO0155177 SEQID: 377 unclaimed sequence
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER
SQL **9**
SQL **9**

SEQ 1 ALGPAATLL
====
HITS AT: 2-5

REFERENCE 1: 135:151623

L5 ANSWER 22 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 352628-05-8 REGISTRY
CN L-Isoleucine, L-alanyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-threonyl-L-leucyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 77: PN: WO0155177 SEQID: 376 unclaimed sequence
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER
SQL **9**
SQL **9**

SEQ 1 ALGPAATLI
====
HITS AT: 2-5

REFERENCE 1: 135:151623

L5 ANSWER 23 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 352628-04-7 REGISTRY
CN L-Alanine, L-alanyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-threonyl-L-leucyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 76: PN: WO0155177 SEQID: 375 unclaimed sequence
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER
SQL **9**
SQL **9**

SEQ 1 ALGPAATLA
====
HITS AT: 2-5

REFERENCE 1: 135:151623

L5 ANSWER 24 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 352627-73-7 REGISTRY
CN L-Valine, L-alanyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-threonyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 45: PN: WO0155177 SEQID: 344 claimed sequence
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER
SQL **8**
SQL **8**

SEQ 1 ALGPAATV
====
HITS AT: 2-5

REFERENCE 1: 135:151623

L5 ANSWER 25 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 352627-08-8 REGISTRY
CN L-Valine, L-alanyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-threonyl-L-leucyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 277: PN: WO0155177 SEQID: 277 claimed sequence
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER
SQL **9**
SQL **9**

SEQ 1 ALGPAATLV
====
HITS AT: 2-5

REFERENCE 1: 135:151623

L5 ANSWER 26 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 340238-34-8 REGISTRY
CN L-Leucine, L-leucyl-L-lysyl-L-alanyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-threonyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER
SQL **10**
SQL **10**

SEQ 1 LKALGPAATL
====
HITS AT: 4-7

REFERENCE 1: 134:365695

L5 ANSWER 27 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 334754-07-3 REGISTRY
CN L-Glutamic acid, L-alanyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-threonyl-L-leucyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER
SQL **10**
SQL **10**

SEQ 1 ALGPAATLEE
====
HITS AT: 2-5

REFERENCE 1: 134:309684

L5 ANSWER 28 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 334732-91-1 REGISTRY
CN L-Threonine, L-isoleucyl-L-leucyl-L-lysyl-L-alanyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl-L-alanyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER
SQL **10**
SQL **10**

SEQ 1 ILKALGPAAT
====
HITS AT: 5-8

REFERENCE 1: 134:309684

L5 ANSWER 29 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 334732-89-7 REGISTRY
CN L-Alanine, L-threonyl-L-isoleucyl-L-leucyl-L-lysyl-L-alanyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER
SQL **10**
SQL **10**

SEQ 1 TILKALGPAA
====
HITS AT: 6-9

REFERENCE 1: 134:365695

REFERENCE 2: 134:309684

L5 ANSWER 30 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 334731-87-2 REGISTRY
CN L-Leucine, L-lysyl-L-alanyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-threonyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER
SQL **9**
SQL **9**

SEQ 1 KALGPAATL
====
HITS AT: 3-6

REFERENCE 1: 134:365695

REFERENCE 2: 134:309684

L5 ANSWER 31 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 334731-85-0 REGISTRY
CN L-Alanine, L-isoleucyl-L-leucyl-L-lysyl-L-alanyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER
SQL **9**
SQL **9**

SEQ 1 ILKALGPAA
====
HITS AT: 5-8

REFERENCE 1: 134:365695

REFERENCE 2: 134:309684

L5 ANSWER 32 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 334731-84-9 REGISTRY
CN L-Alanine, L-threonyl-L-isoleucyl-L-leucyl-L-lysyl-L-alanyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER
SQL **9**
SQL **9**

SEQ 1 TILKALGPA
====
HITS AT: 6-9

REFERENCE 1: 134:365695

REFERENCE 2: 134:309684

L5 ANSWER 33 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 334730-91-5 REGISTRY
CN L-Leucine, L-alanyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-threonyl-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 157: PN: WO0155177 SEQID: 157 claimed sequence
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER
SQL **8**
SQL **8**

SEQ 1 ALGPAATL
====
HITS AT: 2-5

REFERENCE 1: 135:151623

REFERENCE 2: 134:309684

L5 ANSWER 34 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 334730-90-4 REGISTRY
CN L-Threonine, L-lysyl-L-alanyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl-L-alanyl-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER
SQL **8**
SQL **8**

SEQ 1 KALGPAAT
====
HITS AT: 3-6

REFERENCE 1: 134:309684

L5 ANSWER 35 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 334730-89-1 REGISTRY
CN L-Alanine, L-isoleucyl-L-leucyl-L-lysyl-L-alanyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER
SQL **8**
SQL **8**

SEQ 1 ILKALGPA
====
HITS AT: 5-8

REFERENCE 1: 134:365695

REFERENCE 2: 134:309684

L5 ANSWER 36 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 321308-73-0 REGISTRY
CN L-Leucine, L-prolyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl-L-seryl-L-seryl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER
SQL **8**
SQL **8**

SEQ 1 PLGPASSL
====
HITS AT: 2-5

REFERENCE 1: 134:114851

L5 ANSWER 37 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 304851-60-3 REGISTRY
CN L-Alaninamide, L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-N-(2-aminoethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER
NTE modified (modifications unspecified)
SQL **4**
SQL **4**

SEQ 1 LGPA
====
HITS AT: 1-4

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

REFERENCE 1: 133:355232

L5 ANSWER 38 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 258332-94-4 REGISTRY
CN D-Alaninamide, N-acetyl-3-(2-naphthalenyl)-D-alanyl-4-chloro-D-phenylalanyl-3-(3-pyridinyl)-D-alanyl-L-seryl-L-tyrosyl-N5-(aminocarbonyl)-D-ornithyl-L-leucyl-N-[3-[(aminoiminomethyl)amino]propyl]glycyl-L-prolyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
NTE modified

type	------ location ------		description
terminal mod.	Ala-1	-	N-acetyl
terminal mod.	Ala-10	-	C-terminal amide
uncommon	Cit-6	-	-
modification	Ala-1	-	2-naphthalenyl<2-Naph>
modification	Phe-2	-	chloro<Cl>
modification	Ala-3	-	3-pyridinyl<3Py>
modification	Gly-8	-	undetermined modification

SQL **10**
SQL **10**

SEQ 1 AFASYXLGPA
====
HITS AT: 7-10

REFERENCE 1: 132:152142

L5 ANSWER 39 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 197438-20-3 REGISTRY
CN D-Alanine, D-arginyl-D-seryl-D-leucylglycyl-D-prolyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
SQL **6**
SQL **6**

SEQ 1 RSLGPA
====
HITS AT: 3-6

REFERENCE 1: 127:326501

L5 ANSWER 40 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 189336-22-9 REGISTRY
CN L-Lysine, glycyl-L-prolyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL
SQL **10**
SQL **10**

SEQ 1 GPLGPAKKKK
====
HITS AT: 3-6

REFERENCE 1: 126:321066

L5 ANSWER 41 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 189336-21-8 REGISTRY
CN L-Alanine, glycyl-L-prolyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL
SQL **6**
SQL **6**

SEQ 1 GPLGPA
====
HITS AT: 3-6

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

REFERENCE 1: 126:321066

L5 ANSWER 42 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 171105-39-8 REGISTRY
CN L-Valine, N-[N-[N-[N-[N-[1-[N-(N-L-leucyl-L-leucyl)glycyl]-L-prolyl]-L-alanyl]-L-.alpha.-aspartyl]glycyl]-L-methionyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL
SQL **9**
SQL **9**

```
SEQ      1 LLGPADGMV
           ====
HITS AT:   2-5

REFERENCE   1:  124:7073

L5   ANSWER 43 OF 76  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN   171105-38-7  REGISTRY
CN   L-Valine, N-[N-[N-[N-[N-[1-[N-[N-(N-L-isoleucyl-L-leucyl)-L-leucyl]glycyl]-
     L-prolyl]-L-alanyl]-L-.alpha.-aspartyl]glycyl]-L-methionyl]- (9CI)  (CA
     INDEX NAME)
LC   STN Files:   CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL
SQL  10
SQL  10

SEQ      1 ILLGPADGMV
           ====
HITS AT:   3-6

REFERENCE   1:  124:7073

L5   ANSWER 44 OF 76  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN   159348-01-3  REGISTRY
CN   1-75-Colony-stimulating factor (human clone pBRV-2 reduced),
     16-L-arginine-17-L-serine-23-L-arginine-34-L-arginine-40-L-arginine-75-L-
     lysine-76-(N-hydroxy-L-homocysteinamide)-, (76.fwdarw.1')-thioether with
     N-(mercaptoacetyl)-L-seryl-L-leucyl-L-leucine (9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN   1-75-Colony-stimulating factor (human clone pBRV-2 reduced),
     16-L-arginine-17-L-serine-23-L-arginine-34-L-arginine-40-L-arginine-75-L-
     lysine-76-(N-hydroxy-L-homocysteinamide)-, (76.fwdarw.1')-sulfide with
     N-(mercaptoacetyl)-L-seryl-L-leucyl-L-leucine
LC   STN Files:   CA, CAPLUS
NTE  multichain
     modified (modifications unspecified)
-------------------------------------------------------------------
 type            ------ location ------         description
-------------------------------------------------------------------
bridge           Hcy-76      - Ser-1'      covalent bridge
uncommon         Hcy-76          -         -
-------------------------------------------------------------------
SQL  79,76,3
SQL  79,76,3

SEQ      1 TPLGPASSLP QSFLLRSLEQ VRRIQGDGAA LQERLCATYR LCHPEELVLL
           ====
HITS AT:   3-6


REFERENCE   1:  122:10665

L5   ANSWER 45 OF 76  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN   151264-92-5  REGISTRY
CN   Glycine, N-[N-[N-[N-[1-[N-[N-[N-[N-[1-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-L-
     prolyl]-L-alanyl]-L-.alpha.-glutamyl]-L-leucyl]glycyl]-L-prolyl]-L-alanyl]-
     L-.alpha.-glutamyl]-L-leucyl]-, 1-(2-oxo-2-phenylethyl)
     5,5'-bis(phenylmethyl) ester (9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
LC   STN Files:   CA, CAPLUS
```

NTE modified

type	------ location ------		description
modification	Pro-1	-	(1,1-dimethylethoxy) carbonyl<Boc>
modification	Glu-3	-	phenylmethyl<Bzl>
modification	Glu-8	-	phenylmethyl<Bzl>

SQL **10**
SQL **10**

SEQ 1 PAELGPAELG
====
HITS AT: 4-7

REFERENCE 1: 120:31209

REFERENCE 2: 119:250478

L5 ANSWER 46 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 148825-03-0 REGISTRY
CN L-Alanine, N-[1-[N-[N-[N-(N-L-arginyl-L-methionyl)-L-phenylalanyl]-L-leucyl]glycyl]-L-prolyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
SQL **7**
SQL **7**

SEQ 1 RMFLGPA
====
HITS AT: 4-7

REFERENCE 1: 119:73066

L5 ANSWER 47 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 147097-70-9 REGISTRY
CN 270-373-Protein (human immunodeficiency virus 1 gene gag), N-[[[4-[[[1-[[[1-(methoxycarbonyl)nonyl]amino]carbonyl]nonyl]amino]carbonyl]-9H-fluoren-9-yl]methoxy]carbonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 270-373-Protein (human immunodeficiency provirus 1 gene gag), N-[[[4-[[[1-[[[1-(methoxycarbonyl)nonyl]amino]carbonyl]nonyl]amino]carbonyl]-9H-fluoren-9-yl]methoxy]carbonyl]-
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
NTE multichain
modified (modifications unspecified)

type	------ location ------		description
bridge	Leu-1	- Aaa-1'	covalent bridge
uncommon	Aaa-1'	-	-
uncommon	Aaa-2'	-	-

SQL 106,104,**2**
SQL 106,104,**2**

SEQ 51 TLLVQNANPD AKTILKALGP AATLEEMMTA AQGVGGPGHK ARVLAEAMSQ
=== =
HITS AT: 68-71

REFERENCE 1: 118:192247

L5 ANSWER 48 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 146762-91-6 REGISTRY
CN L-Arginine, N2-[N-[N-[1-(N-L-leucylglycyl)-L-prolyl]-L-alanyl]glycyl]-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
SQL **6**
SQL **6**

SEQ 1 LGPAGR
====
HITS AT: 1-4

REFERENCE 1: 118:169618

L5 ANSWER 49 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 143433-68-5 REGISTRY
CN L-Prolinamide, L-threonyl-L-prolyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl-L-
seryl-L-seryl-L-leucyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
NTE modified

type	------ location ------		description
terminal mod.	Pro-10	-	C-terminal amide

SQL **10**
SQL **10**

SEQ 1 TPLGPASSLP
====
HITS AT: 3-6

REFERENCE 1: 117:143655

L5 ANSWER 50 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 133083-35-9 REGISTRY
CN D-Lysine, 1-(2,4-dinitrophenyl)-L-prolyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-3-(7-
methoxy-2-oxo-2H-1-benzopyran-4-yl)alanyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN D-Lysine, N2-[N-[1-[N-[N-[1-(2,4-dinitrophenyl)-L-prolyl]-L-leucyl]glycyl]-
L-prolyl]-3-(7-methoxy-2-oxo-2H-1-benzopyran-4-yl)-DL-alanyl]-
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
NTE modified (modifications unspecified)

type	------ location ------		description
stereo	Ala-5	-	DL
stereo	Lys-6	-	D

SQL **6**
SQL **6**

SEQ 1 PLGPAK
====
HITS AT: 2-5

REFERENCE 1: 114:159650

L5 ANSWER 51 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 124859-55-8 REGISTRY
CN L-Alanine, L-lysyl-L-threonyl-L-isoleucyl-L-leucyl-L-lysyl-L-alanyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN L-Alanine, N-[1-[N-[N-[N-[N2-[N-[N-(N-L-lysyl-L-threonyl)-L-isoleucyl]-L-leucyl]-L-lysyl]-L-alanyl]-L-leucyl]glycyl]-L-prolyl]-
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL
SQL **10**
SQL **10**

SEQ 1 KTILKALGPA
====
HITS AT: 7-10

REFERENCE 1: 134:365695

REFERENCE 2: 134:309684

REFERENCE 3: 115:112651

REFERENCE 4: 112:62598

L5 ANSWER 52 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 114454-63-6 REGISTRY
CN L-Valine, N-[N2-[N2-[N-[N-[1-(N-L-leucylglycyl)-L-prolyl]-L-alanyl]glycyl]-L-asparaginyl]-L-lysyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
SQL **8**
SQL **8**

SEQ 1 LGPAGNKV
====
HITS AT: 1-4

REFERENCE 1: 124:48923

REFERENCE 2: 108:200828

L5 ANSWER 53 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 111110-30-6 REGISTRY
CN L-Alanine, N-[1-[N-[N-(2-furanylcarbonyl)-L-leucyl]glycyl]-L-prolyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
NTE modified (modifications unspecified)

type	------ location ------		description
modification	Leu-1	-	undetermined modification

SQL **4**
SQL **4**

SEQ 1 LGPA
====
HITS AT: 1-4

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

REFERENCE 1: 107:191131

L5 ANSWER 54 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 111110-12-4 REGISTRY
CN L-Alanine, N-[1-[N-(N-benzoyl-L-leucyl)glycyl]-L-prolyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
NTE modified (modifications unspecified)

type	------ location ------		description
modification	Leu-1	-	benzoyl<Bz>

SQL **4**
SQL **4**

SEQ 1 LGPA
====
HITS AT: 1-4

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

REFERENCE 1: 107:191131

L5 ANSWER 55 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 111110-11-3 REGISTRY
CN L-Alanine, N-[1-[N-(N-benzoyl-L-leucyl)glycyl]-L-prolyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
NTE modified (modifications unspecified)

type	------ location ------		description
modification	Leu-1	-	benzoyl<Bz>

SQL **4**
SQL **4**

SEQ 1 LGPA
====
HITS AT: 1-4

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

REFERENCE 1: 107:191131

L5 ANSWER 56 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 96596-40-6 REGISTRY
CN L-Alanine, N-[1-[N-[N-[3-(2-furanyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]-L-leucyl]glycyl]-L-prolyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
NTE modified (modifications unspecified)

type	------ location ------		description
modification	Leu-1	-	undetermined modification

SQL **4**
SQL **4**

SEQ 1 LGPA
====
HITS AT: 1-4

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

REFERENCE 1: 102:217337

L5 ANSWER 57 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 96596-39-3 REGISTRY
CN L-Alanine, N-[1-[N-[N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-L-leucyl]glycyl]-L-prolyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
NTE modified (modifications unspecified)

type	------ location ------		description
modification	Leu-1	-	(1,1-dimethylethoxy) carbonyl<Boc>

SQL **4**
SQL **4**

SEQ 1 LGPA
====
HITS AT: 1-4

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

REFERENCE 1: 102:217337

L5 ANSWER 58 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 96596-31-5 REGISTRY
CN L-Alanine, N-[1-[N-[N-(1-oxo-3-phenyl-2-propenyl)-L-leucyl]glycyl]-L-prolyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
NTE modified (modifications unspecified)

type	------ location ------		description
modification	Leu-1	-	1-oxo-3-phenyl-2-propenyl

SQL **4**
SQL **4**

SEQ 1 LGPA
====
HITS AT: 1-4

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

REFERENCE 1: 109:2885

REFERENCE 2: 103:192081

REFERENCE 3: 102:217337

L5 ANSWER 59 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 96595-84-5 REGISTRY
CN L-Alanine, N-[1-[N-[N-(1-oxo-3-phenyl-2-propenyl)-L-leucyl]glycyl]-L-prolyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
NTE modified (modifications unspecified)

type	------ location ------		description
modification	Leu-1	-	1-oxo-3-phenyl-2-propenyl

SQL **4**
SQL **4**

SEQ 1 LGPA
====
HITS AT: 1-4

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

REFERENCE 1: 109:2885

REFERENCE 2: 103:192081

REFERENCE 3: 102:217337

L5 ANSWER 60 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 96194-15-9 REGISTRY
CN L-Alanine, N-[1-[N-[N-[4-(2-furanyl)-1,4-dioxo-2-butenyl]-L-leucyl]glycyl]-L-prolyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
NTE modified (modifications unspecified)

type	------ location ------		description
modification	Leu-1	-	undetermined modification

SQL **4**
SQL **4**

SEQ 1 LGPA
====
HITS AT: 1-4

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

REFERENCE 1: 103:18900

L5 ANSWER 61 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 86563-79-3 REGISTRY
CN L-Alanine, N-[1-(N-L-leucylglycyl)-L-prolyl]-, mono(trifluoroacetate) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Acetic acid, trifluoro-, compd. with N-[1-(N-L-leucylglycyl)-L-prolyl]-L-alanine (1:1)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
NTE modified (modifications unspecified)

type	------ location ------		description

---

modification - - undetermined modification

SQL **4**
SQL **4**

SEQ 1 LGPA
====
HITS AT: 1-4

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK
RN 86563-79-3 REGISTRY

SEQ 1 LGPA
====
HITS AT: 1-4

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

SEQ 1 LGPA
====
HITS AT: 1-4

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

REFERENCE 1: 99:118322

L5 ANSWER 62 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 86563-78-2 REGISTRY
CN L-Alanine, L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN L-Alanine, N-[1-(N-L-leucylglycyl)-L-prolyl]-
OTHER NAMES:
CN 1: PN: WO0064486 PAGE: 11 unclaimed sequence
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL
SQL **4**
SQL **4**

SEQ 1 LGPA
====
HITS AT: 1-4

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

REFERENCE 1: 133:355232

REFERENCE 2: 126:321066

L5 ANSWER 63 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 86563-77-1 REGISTRY
CN L-Alanine, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN L-Alanine, N-[1-[N-[N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-L-leucyl]glycyl]-L-prolyl]-
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER
NTE modified (modifications unspecified)

---

type ------ location ------ description

type	location		description
modification	Leu-1	-	(1,1-dimethylethoxy) carbonyl<Boc>

SQL 4
SQL 4

SEQ 1 LGPA
====
HITS AT: 1-4

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

REFERENCE 1: 133:355232

REFERENCE 2: 99:118322

L5 ANSWER 64 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 83387-70-6 REGISTRY
CN L-Alaninamide, N-acetylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-N-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
NTE modified

type	location		description
terminal mod.	Gly-1	-	N-acetyl

SQL 9
SQL 9

SEQ 1 GPAGPLGPA
====
HITS AT: 6-9

REFERENCE 1: 97:177203

L5 ANSWER 65 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 78832-65-2 REGISTRY
CN L-Alanine, N-[3-(2-furanyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN L-Alanine, N-[1-[N-[N-[3-(2-furanyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]-L-leucyl]glycyl]-L-prolyl]-
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS, CSCHEM, MEDLINE, TOXCENTER
NTE modified (modifications unspecified)

type	location		description
modification	Leu-1	-	undetermined modification

SQL 4
SQL 4

SEQ 1 LGPA
====
HITS AT: 1-4

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

REFERENCE 1: 131:84673

REFERENCE 2: 122:310033

REFERENCE 3: 121:103061

REFERENCE 4: 117:146002

REFERENCE 5: 112:115491

REFERENCE 6: 109:124938

REFERENCE 7: 108:218111

REFERENCE 8: 105:221504

REFERENCE 9: 103:192081

REFERENCE 10: 102:217337

L5 ANSWER 66 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 55260-05-4 REGISTRY
CN L-Alanine, N-[1-(N-L-leucylglycyl)-L-prolyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
NTE modified (modifications unspecified)
SQL **4**
SQL **4**

SEQ 1 LGPA
====
HITS AT: 1-4

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

REFERENCE 1: 82:156705

L5 ANSWER 67 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 55260-04-3 REGISTRY
CN L-Alanine, N-[N-[1-[N-[N-[1-[[1-methyl-7-(1-methylethyl)-4-azulenyl]acetyl]-L-prolyl]-L-leucyl]glycyl]-L-prolyl]-L-alanyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
NTE modified

type	------ location ------		description
modification	Pro-1	-	undetermined modification

SQL **6**
SQL **6**

SEQ 1 PLGPAA
====
HITS AT: 2-5

REFERENCE 1: 82:156705

L5 ANSWER 68 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

RN 55260-03-2 REGISTRY
CN L-Alanine, N-[1-[N-[N-[[1-methyl-7-(1-methylethyl)-4-azulenyl]acetyl]-L-leucyl]glycyl]-L-prolyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
NTE modified (modifications unspecified)

type	------ location ------		description
modification	Leu-1	-	undetermined modification

SQL **4**
SQL **4**

SEQ 1 LGPA
====
HITS AT: 1-4

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

REFERENCE 1: 82:156705

L5 ANSWER 69 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 37058-26-7 REGISTRY
CN L-Alanine, N-[1-[N-[N-[1-(N-acetylglycyl)-L-prolyl]-D-leucyl]glycyl]-L-prolyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN N-Acetylglycyl-L-prolyl-D-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanine
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
NTE modified

type	------ location ------		description
terminal mod.	Gly-1	-	N-acetyl

SQL **6**
SQL **6**

SEQ 1 GPLGPA
====
HITS AT: 3-6

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

REFERENCE 1: 77:58236

L5 ANSWER 70 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 35866-17-2 REGISTRY
CN L-Alanine, N-[1-[N-[N-[1-[[1-methyl-7-(1-methylethyl)-4-azulenyl]acetyl]-L-prolyl]-L-leucyl]glycyl]-L-prolyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
NTE modified (modifications unspecified)

type	------ location ------		description
modification	Pro-1	-	undetermined modification

SQL **5**
SQL **5**

SEQ 1 PLGPA
====
HITS AT: 2-5

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

REFERENCE 1: 82:156705

REFERENCE 2: 76:22421

L5 ANSWER 71 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 35764-50-2 REGISTRY
CN D-Arginine, N2-[N-[1-[N-[N-[1-[[[4-(phenylazo)phenyl]methoxy]carbonyl]-L-prolyl]-L-leucyl]glycyl]-L-prolyl]-L-alanyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN (4-Phenylazobenzyloxycarbonyl)-L-prolyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl-D-arginine
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
NTE modified (modifications unspecified)

type	------ location ------		description
modification	Pro-1	-	[[4-(phenylazo)phenyl] methoxy]carbonyl<Pz>

SQL **6**
SQL **6**

SEQ 1 PLGPAR
====
HITS AT: 2-5

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

REFERENCE 1: 76:22399

L5 ANSWER 72 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 35764-48-8 REGISTRY
CN D-Arginine, N-[N-[N-[1-[N-[N-[1-[[1-methyl-7-(1-methylethyl)-4-azulenyl]acetyl]-L-prolyl]-L-leucyl]glycyl]-L-prolyl]-L-alanyl]-L-alanyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN (7-Isopropyl-1-methylazulen-4-yl)acetyl-L-prolyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl-L-alanyl-D-arginine
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
NTE modified (modifications unspecified)

type	------ location ------		description
modification	Pro-1	-	undetermined modification

SQL **7**
SQL **7**

SEQ 1 PLGPAAR
====
HITS AT: 2-5

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

REFERENCE 1: 76:22399

REFERENCE 2: 76:22397

L5 ANSWER 73 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 35764-47-7 REGISTRY
CN D-Arginine, N2-[N-[1-[N-[N-[1-[[1-methyl-7-(1-methylethyl)-4-azulenyl]acetyl]-L-prolyl]-L-leucyl]glycyl]-L-prolyl]-L-alanyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN (7-Isopropyl-1-methylazulen-4-yl)acetyl-L-prolyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl-D-arginine
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
NTE modified (modifications unspecified)

type	------ location ------		description
modification	Pro-1	-	undetermined modification

SQL **6**
SQL **6**

SEQ 1 PLGPAR
====
HITS AT: 2-5

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

REFERENCE 1: 76:22399

REFERENCE 2: 76:22397

L5 ANSWER 74 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 35752-64-8 REGISTRY
CN 2,5-Pyrrolidinedione, 1-[[N-[1-[N-[N-[1-[[1-methyl-7-(1-methylethyl)-4-azulenyl]acetyl]-L-prolyl]-L-leucyl]glycyl]-L-prolyl]-L-alanyl]oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN L-Alanine, N-[1-[N-[N-[1-[[1-methyl-7-(1-methylethyl)-4-azulenyl]acetyl]-L-prolyl]-L-leucyl]glycyl]-L-prolyl]-, 2,5-pyrrolidinedione deriv.
OTHER NAMES:
CN (7-Isopropyl-1-methylazulen-4-yl)acetyl-L-prolyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanine N-hydroxysuccinimide ester
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
NTE modified (modifications unspecified)

type	------ location ------		description
modification	Pro-1	-	undetermined modification

SQL **5**
SQL **5**

SEQ 1 PLGPA
====
HITS AT: 2-5

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

REFERENCE 1: 76:22397

L5 ANSWER 75 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 35752-63-7 REGISTRY
CN L-Alanine, N-[1-[N-[N-[1-[[1-methyl-7-(1-methylethyl)-4-azulenyl]acetyl]-L-prolyl]-L-leucyl]glycyl]-L-prolyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN (7-Isopropyl-1-methylazulen-4-yl)acetyl-L-prolyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanine
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
NTE modified (modifications unspecified)

type	------ location ------		description
modification	Pro-1	-	undetermined modification

SQL **5**
SQL **5**

SEQ 1 PLGPA
=====
HITS AT: 2-5

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

REFERENCE 1: 76:22397

L5 ANSWER 76 OF 76 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 35752-56-8 REGISTRY
CN D-Arginine, N2-[N-[N-[1-[N-[N-[1-[[1-methyl-7-(1-methylethyl)-4-azulenyl]acetyl]-L-prolyl]-L-leucyl]glycyl]-L-prolyl]-L-alanyl]-D-alanyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN (7-Isopropyl-1-methylazulen-4-yl)acetyl-L-prolyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl-D-alanyl-D-arginine
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
NTE modified (modifications unspecified)

type	------ location ------		description
modification	Pro-1	-	undetermined modification

SQL **7**
SQL **7**

SEQ 1 PLGPAAR
=====
HITS AT: 2-5

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

REFERENCE 1: 76:22397

GenCore version 5.1.4_p5_4578

OM protein - protein search, using sw model

Run on: March 18, 2003, 09:33:38 ; Search time 28 Seconds
(without alignments)
29.435 Million cell updates/sec

Title: US-09-520-856A-1
Perfect score: 21
Sequence: 1 LGPA 4

Scoring table: BLOSUM62
Gapop 10.0 , Gapext 0.5

Searched: 671580 seqs, 206047115 residues

Total number of hits satisfying chosen parameters: 1224

Minimum DB seq length: 0
Maximum DB seq length: 10

Post-processing: Minimum Match 0%
Maximum Match 100%
Listing first 45 summaries

Database : SPTREMBL_21:*
1: sp_archea:*
2: sp_bacteria:*
3: sp_fungi:*
4: sp_human:*
5: sp_invertebrate:*
6: sp_mammal:*
7: sp_mhc:*
8: sp_organelle:*
9: sp_phage:*
10: sp_plant:*
11: sp_rodent:*
12: sp_virus:*
13: sp_vertebrate:*
14: sp_unclassified:*
15: sp_rvirus:*
16: sp_bacteriap:*
17: sp_archeap:*

Pred. No. is the number of results predicted by chance to have a score greater than or equal to the score of the result being printed, and is derived by analysis of the total score distribution.

SUMMARIES

Result No.	Score	% Query Match	Length	DB	ID	Description

1	19	90.5	10	11	Q63389	Q63389 rattus norv
2	17	81.0	9	4	Q9H326	Q9h326 homo sapien
3	15	71.4	10	2	Q8RJF1	Q8rjf1 pseudomonas
4	15	71.4	10	8	Q8SH93	Q8sh93 brookesia p
5	14	66.7	7	15	Q07624	Q07624 rous sarcom
6	14	66.7	10	13	Q9PRU9	Q9pru9 sparus aura
7	13	61.9	8	2	Q9X3K1	Q9x3k1 prochloroco
8	13	61.9	8	4	Q16468	Q16468 homo sapien
9	13	61.9	8	5	O02032	O02032 lytechinus
10	13	61.9	8	6	Q9TRY3	Q9try3 sus sp. ins
11	13	61.9	8	10	Q42507	Q42507 triticum ae
12	13	61.9	9	5	Q9TWV0	Q9twv0 anthopleura
13	13	61.9	9	5	Q9TWD6	Q9twd6 leptinotars
14	13	61.9	9	11	Q8R514	Q8r514 rattus norv
15	13	61.9	10	2	Q9R7J8	Q9r7j8 helicobacte
16	13	61.9	10	4	Q9UNF2	Q9unf2 homo sapien
17	13	61.9	10	4	Q9P2Z9	Q9p2z9 homo sapien
18	13	61.9	10	4	Q9UE86	Q9ue86 homo sapien
19	13	61.9	10	4	Q14096	Q14096 homo sapien
20	13	61.9	10	5	P82222	P82222 bombyx mori
21	13	61.9	10	6	Q9TS42	Q9ts42 sus scrofa
22	13	61.9	10	10	Q99213	Q99213 aegilops sq
23	13	61.9	10	11	Q9QVF0	Q9qvf0 mus sp. pro
24	13	61.9	10	11	Q9QVE9	Q9qve9 mus sp. pro
25	13	61.9	10	12	P90373	P90373 pseudorabie
26	13	61.9	10	13	Q90Y93	Q90y93 gallus gall
27	13	61.9	10	13	Q9TWX9	Q9twx9 eptatretus
28	12	57.1	10	2	Q9APT8	Q9apt8 pseudomonas
29	11	52.4	8	5	P83277	P83277 macrobrachi
30	11	52.4	8	5	P82689	P82689 periplaneta
31	11	52.4	8	11	Q62933	Q62933 rattus norv
32	11	52.4	8	11	Q62528	Q62528 mus spretus
33	11	52.4	8	12	Q83349	Q83349 murine coro
34	11	52.4	8	15	Q85562	Q85562 moloney mur
35	11	52.4	9	2	Q51765	Q51765 pseudomonas
36	11	52.4	9	2	Q99193	Q99193 pseudomonas
37	11	52.4	9	4	Q9H522	Q9h522 homo sapien
38	11	52.4	9	4	Q9UE09	Q9ue09 homo sapien
39	11	52.4	9	6	Q28112	Q28112 bos taurus
40	11	52.4	9	8	P92072	P92072 euhadra her
41	11	52.4	9	8	Q94VI0	Q94vi0 varanus gig
42	11	52.4	9	11	Q924N8	Q924n8 mus musculu
43	11	52.4	9	13	P83056	P83056 bombina var
44	11	52.4	9	16	Q935G1	Q935g1 salmonella
45	11	52.4	10	4	O60912	O60912 homo sapien

ALIGNMENTS

```
RESULT 1
Q63389
ID   Q63389      PRELIMINARY;      PRT;    10 AA.
AC   Q63389;
DT   01-NOV-1996 (TrEMBLrel. 01, Created)
DT   01-NOV-1996 (TrEMBLrel. 01, Last sequence update)
DT   01-NOV-1998 (TrEMBLrel. 08, Last annotation update)
```

```
DE   Ornithine decarboxylase (ODC).
OS   Rattus norvegicus (Rat).
OC   Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
OC   Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Rattus.
OX   NCBI_TaxID=10116;
RN   [1]
RP   SEQUENCE FROM N.A.
RC   STRAIN=SPRAGUE-DAWLEY; TISSUE=TESTIS;
RX   MEDLINE=89255378; PubMed=2722815;
RA   Wen L., Huang J.K., Blackshear P.J.;
RT   "Rat ornithine decarboxylase gene. Nucleotide sequence, potential
RT   regulatory elements, and comparison to the mouse gene.";
RL   J. Biol. Chem. 264:9016-9021(1989).
DR   EMBL; J04791; AAA66163.1; -.
SQ   SEQUENCE   10 AA;  1074 MW;  30F6EE69D415BDC7 CRC64;

  Query Match             90.5%;  Score 19;  DB 11;  Length 10;
  Best Local Similarity   75.0%;  Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
  Matches    3;  Conservative    1;  Mismatches    0;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1 LGPA 4
             :|||
Db       1 MGPA 4


Search completed: March 18, 2003, 09:34:56
Job time : 30 secs
```

GenCore version 5.1.4_p5_4578

OM protein - protein search, using sw model

Run on: March 18, 2003, 09:33:39 ; Search time 10 Seconds
(without alignments)
16.591 Million cell updates/sec

Title: US-09-520-856A-1
Perfect score: 21
Sequence: 1 LGPA 4

Scoring table: BLOSUM62
Gapop 10.0 , Gapext 0.5

Searched: 112892 seqs, 41476328 residues

Total number of hits satisfying chosen parameters: 346

Minimum DB seq length: 0
Maximum DB seq length: 10

Post-processing: Minimum Match 0%
Maximum Match 100%
Listing first 45 summaries

Database : SwissProt_40:*

Pred. No. is the number of results predicted by chance to have a score greater than or equal to the score of the result being printed, and is derived by analysis of the total score distribution.

SUMMARIES

Result No.	Score	% Query Match	Length	DB	ID	Description
1	17	81.0	8	1	RS7_MYCIT	P33564 mycobacteri
2	17	81.0	9	1	FAR9_ASCSU	P43172 ascaris suu
3	14	66.7	9	1	TKL1_LOCMI	P16223 locusta mig
4	14	66.7	10	1	TRP8_LEUMA	P81740 leucophaea
5	13	61.9	7	1	MNP1_LEPDE	P42984 leptinotars
6	13	61.9	8	1	AL15_CARMA	P81818 carcinus ma
7	13	61.9	8	1	AL16_CARMA	P81819 carcinus ma
8	13	61.9	8	1	ALL5_CALVO	P41841 calliphora
9	13	61.9	8	1	ALL8_CARMA	P81811 carcinus ma
10	13	61.9	8	1	ALL9_CARMA	P81812 carcinus ma
11	13	61.9	8	1	FAR7_ASCSU	P43171 ascaris suu
12	13	61.9	8	1	VGLG_HSV2B	P81780 herpes simp
13	13	61.9	10	1	BPP_VIPAS	P31351 vipera aspi
14	13	61.9	10	1	COXO_RAT	P80432 rattus norv
15	13	61.9	10	1	COXO_THUOB	P80982 thunnus obe
16	11	52.4	8	1	LCK1_LEUMA	P21140 leucophaea
17	11	52.4	8	1	LCK7_LEUMA	P19989 leucophaea

18	11	52.4	9	1	UPA6_HUMAN	P30092 homo sapien
19	11	52.4	10	1	COXH_ONCMY	P80331 oncorhynchu
20	11	52.4	10	1	COXQ_RABIT	P80336 oryctolagus
21	11	52.4	10	1	COXQ_SHEEP	P80337 ovis aries
22	11	52.4	10	1	GON1_CLUPA	P81749 clupea pall
23	11	52.4	10	1	NS1_MYCTU	P81135 mycobacteri
24	11	52.4	10	1	Q2OB_COMTE	P80465 comamonas t
25	11	52.4	10	1	TKNC_RANCA	P22690 rana catesb
26	11	52.4	10	1	TMOF_AEDAE	P19425 aedes aegyp
27	11	52.4	10	1	TRP5_LEUMA	P81737 leucophaea
28	11	52.4	10	1	TRP6_LEUMA	P81738 leucophaea
29	11	52.4	10	1	TRP7_LEUMA	P81739 leucophaea
30	11	52.4	10	1	UPA2_HUMAN	P30088 homo sapien
31	11	52.4	10	1	UPA8_HUMAN	P30094 homo sapien
32	10	47.6	9	1	OXYA_SQUAC	P42999 squalus aca
33	10	47.6	9	1	OXYT_RABIT	P32878 oryctolagus
34	10	47.6	9	1	RE42_LITRU	P82075 litoria rub
35	10	47.6	10	1	CU30_LOCMI	P11735 locusta mig
36	10	47.6	10	1	TKL4_LOCMI	P30250 locusta mig
37	10	47.6	10	1	VEG6_BACSU	P80699 bacillus su
38	9	42.9	7	1	BRHP_CONIM	P58803 conus imper
39	9	42.9	9	1	BUK_CLOPA	P81337 clostridium
40	9	42.9	9	1	DSIP_RABIT	P01158 oryctolagus
41	9	42.9	9	1	MGMT_BOVIN	P29177 bos taurus
42	9	42.9	9	1	XYLA_STRSQ	P19149 streptomyce
43	9	42.9	9	1	YBFR_AZOVI	P25825 azotobacter
44	9	42.9	10	1	GON1_ALLMI	P37041 alligator m
45	9	42.9	10	1	PPCK_FASHE	P80525 fasciola he

ALIGNMENTS

```
RESULT 1
RS7_MYCIT
ID   RS7_MYCIT      STANDARD;      PRT;     8 AA.
AC   P33564;
DT   01-FEB-1994 (Rel. 28, Created)
DT   01-FEB-1994 (Rel. 28, Last sequence update)
DT   01-FEB-1994 (Rel. 28, Last annotation update)
DE   30S ribosomal protein S7 (Fragment).
GN   RPSG.
OS   Mycobacterium intracellulare.
OC   Bacteria; Actinobacteria; Actinobacteria (class); Actinobacteridae;
OC   Actinomycetales; Corynebacterineae; Mycobacteriaceae; Mycobacterium.
OX   NCBI_TaxID=1767;
RN   [1]
RP   SEQUENCE FROM N.A.
RX   MEDLINE=93197130; PubMed=8451173;
RA   Nair J., Rouse D.A., Morris S.L.;
RT   "Nucleotide sequence analysis of the ribosomal S12 gene of
RT   Mycobacterium intracellulare.";
RL   Nucleic Acids Res. 21:1039-1039(1993).
CC   -!- FUNCTION: PROTEIN S7 BINDS SPECIFICALLY TO PART OF THE 3' END OF
CC       16S RIBOSOMAL RNA (BY SIMILARITY).
CC   -!- SIMILARITY: BELONGS TO THE S7P FAMILY OF RIBOSOMAL PROTEINS.
CC   ----------------------------------------------------------------------
```

CC This SWISS-PROT entry is copyright. It is produced through a collaboration
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CC ---
DR EMBL; L08171; AAA25376.1; -.
DR PIR; S35538; S35538.
DR InterPro; IPR000235; Ribosomal_S7.
DR PROSITE; PS00052; RIBOSOMAL_S7; PARTIAL.
KW Ribosomal protein; rRNA-binding.
FT INIT_MET 0 0 BY SIMILARITY.
FT NON_TER 8 8
SQ SEQUENCE 8 AA; 850 MW; 63276DC768732417 CRC64;

Query Match 81.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 8;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+05;
Matches 3; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy       2 GPA 4
           |||
Db       4 GPA 6
```

Search completed: March 18, 2003, 09:35:39
Job time : 12 secs

GenCore version 5.1.4_p5_4578

OM protein - protein search, using sw model

Run on: March 18, 2003, 09:33:38 ; Search time 16 Seconds
(without alignments)
24.034 Million cell updates/sec

Title: US-09-520-856A-1
Perfect score: 21
Sequence: 1 LGPA 4

Scoring table: BLOSUM62
Gapop 10.0 , Gapext 0.5

Searched: 283224 seqs, 96134422 residues

Total number of hits satisfying chosen parameters: 1100

Minimum DB seq length: 0
Maximum DB seq length: 10

Post-processing: Minimum Match 0%
Maximum Match 100%
Listing first 45 summaries

Database : PIR_73:*
1: pir1:*
2: pir2:*
3: pir3:*
4: pir4:*

Pred. No. is the number of results predicted by chance to have a score greater than or equal to the score of the result being printed, and is derived by analysis of the total score distribution.

SUMMARIES

Result No.	Score	% Query Match	Length	DB	ID	Description
1	21	100.0	8	4	I54017	granulocyte-colony
2	19	90.5	10	2	B33710	ornithine decarbox
3	17	81.0	7	2	A33098	244K exoantigen -
4	17	81.0	9	2	S35538	ribosomal protein
5	17	81.0	9	2	A53797	3',5'-cyclic-GMP p
6	17	81.0	10	2	PH1345	Ig heavy chain DJ
7	15	71.4	9	4	I57650	hemoglobin alpha c
8	14	66.7	10	1	ECLQ1M	tachykinin I - mig
9	14	66.7	10	2	S70336	napin small chain
10	13	61.9	4	2	PT0675	T-cell receptor be
11	13	61.9	5	2	PT0267	Ig heavy chain CRD
12	13	61.9	5	2	JT0520	Ig kappa chain V-I
13	13	61.9	5	2	PT0669	T-cell receptor be

14	13	61.9	6	2	A61049	halo-toxin - Pseud
15	13	61.9	7	2	A44428	platelet aggregati
16	13	61.9	7	2	PT0515	T-cell receptor be
17	13	61.9	7	2	B48394	major fat-globule
18	13	61.9	8	2	E47393	neuropeptide calla
19	13	61.9	8	2	PT0368	Ig gamma chain C r
20	13	61.9	8	2	A28719	thymic humoral fac
21	13	61.9	8	2	PT0559	T-cell receptor be
22	13	61.9	9	2	S15850	vitamin D3 26-mono
23	13	61.9	9	2	S70332	endosperm protein,
24	13	61.9	9	2	G56978	collagen alpha 1(I
25	13	61.9	9	2	S26508	collagen alpha 2(V
26	13	61.9	10	1	XASNPC	angiotensin-conver
27	13	61.9	10	2	S65388	cytochrome-c oxida
28	13	61.9	10	2	A46491	C3 homolog HX - in
29	13	61.9	10	2	H28027	protein P11 - curl
30	13	61.9	10	2	S77990	cytochrome-c oxida
31	13	61.9	10	2	S68638	acetylcholinestera
32	13	61.9	10	2	S26506	collagen alpha 1(V
33	13	61.9	10	2	PH0927	T-cell receptor be
34	11	52.4	5	2	B60274	major protein anti
35	11	52.4	6	2	A43766	28K ubiquitin-immu
36	11	52.4	7	2	S71870	glutathione transf
37	11	52.4	7	2	PN0150	omega-gliadine 1'
38	11	52.4	7	2	PQ0727	H2 class I protein
39	11	52.4	7	2	I48086	DNA topoisomerase
40	11	52.4	7	4	A58725	virotoxin - destro
41	11	52.4	8	2	JS0317	leucokinin VII - M
42	11	52.4	8	2	I48935	apolipoprotein A-I
43	11	52.4	9	2	B45796	dihydrolipoamide S
44	11	52.4	9	2	S66607	quinoline 2-oxidor
45	11	52.4	9	2	C41170	photosystem II pro

ALIGNMENTS

RESULT 1
I54017
granulocyte-colony stimulating factor precursor - synthetic (fragment)
C;Species: synthetic
A;Note: human gene engineered and expressed in Echerichia coli
C;Date: 28-Jan-2000 #sequence_revision 28-Jan-2000 #text_change 28-Jan-2000
C;Accession: I54017
R;Devlin, P.E.; Drummond, R.J.; Toy, P.; Mark, D.F.; Watt, K.W.; Devlin, J.J.
Gene 65, 13-22, 1988
A;Title: Alteration of amino-terminal codons of human granulocyte-colony-
stimulating factor increases expression levels and allows efficient processing
by methionine aminopeptidase in Escherichia coli.
A;Reference number: I54017; MUID:88284374; PMID:2456256
A;Accession: I54017
A;Status: translated from GB/EMBL/DDBJ
A;Molecule type: mRNA
A;Residues: 1-8 <DEV>
A;Cross-references: GB:M20922; NID:g806638; PIDN:AAA66353.1; PID:g183043

Query Match 100.0%; Score 21; DB 4; Length 8;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.8e+05;
Matches 4; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy       1 LGPA 4
            ||||
Db       4 LGPA 7
```

Search completed: March 18, 2003, 09:35:20
Job time : 18 secs

GenCore version 5.1.4_p5_4578

OM protein - protein search, using sw model

Run on: March 18, 2003, 09:35:24 ; Search time 12 Seconds
(without alignments)
15.364 Million cell updates/sec

Title: US-09-520-856A-1
Perfect score: 21
Sequence: 1 LGPA 4

Scoring table: BLOSUM62
Gapop 10.0 , Gapext 0.5

Searched: 199416 seqs, 46092074 residues

Total number of hits satisfying chosen parameters: 27722

Minimum DB seq length: 0
Maximum DB seq length: 10

Post-processing: Minimum Match 0%
Maximum Match 100%
Listing first 45 summaries

Database : Published_Applications_AA:*
1: /cgn2_6/ptodata/2/pubpaa/US08_NEW_PUB.pep:*
2: /cgn2_6/ptodata/2/pubpaa/PCT_NEW_PUB.pep:*
3: /cgn2_6/ptodata/2/pubpaa/US06_NEW_PUB.pep:*
4: /cgn2_6/ptodata/2/pubpaa/US06_PUBCOMB.pep:*
5: /cgn2_6/ptodata/2/pubpaa/US07_NEW_PUB.pep:*
6: /cgn2_6/ptodata/2/pubpaa/US07_PUBCOMB.pep:*
7: /cgn2_6/ptodata/2/pubpaa/PCTUS_PUBCOMB.pep:*
8: /cgn2_6/ptodata/2/pubpaa/US08_PUBCOMB.pep:*
9: /cgn2_6/ptodata/2/pubpaa/US09_NEW_PUB.pep:*
10: /cgn2_6/ptodata/2/pubpaa/US09_PUBCOMB.pep:*
11: /cgn2_6/ptodata/2/pubpaa/US10_NEW_PUB.pep:*
12: /cgn2_6/ptodata/2/pubpaa/US10_PUBCOMB.pep:*
13: /cgn2_6/ptodata/2/pubpaa/US60_NEW_PUB.pep:*
14: /cgn2_6/ptodata/2/pubpaa/US60_PUBCOMB.pep:*

Pred. No. is the number of results predicted by chance to have a score greater than or equal to the score of the result being printed, and is derived by analysis of the total score distribution.

SUMMARIES

Result No.	Score	% Query Match	Length	DB	ID	Description
1	21	100.0	9	8	US-08-854-825-22	Sequence 22, Appl
2	21	100.0	9	9	US-10-101-487-111	Sequence 111, App
3	21	100.0	10	8	US-08-854-825-21	Sequence 21, Appl

4	21	100.0	10	10	US-09-911-838-196	Sequence 196, App
5	21	100.0	10	10	US-09-911-838-223	Sequence 223, App
6	19	90.5	7	9	US-09-818-991-35	Sequence 35, Appl
7	19	90.5	8	9	US-09-818-991-2	Sequence 2, Appli
8	19	90.5	8	10	US-09-822-250-2	Sequence 2, Appli
9	19	90.5	8	10	US-09-822-250-4	Sequence 4, Appli
10	19	90.5	8	10	US-09-987-456-141	Sequence 141, App
11	19	90.5	8	10	US-09-987-456-143	Sequence 143, App
12	19	90.5	10	10	US-09-767-460-42	Sequence 42, Appl
13	18	85.7	10	9	US-09-758-426-46	Sequence 46, Appl
14	18	85.7	10	9	US-09-758-198-46	Sequence 46, Appl
15	18	85.7	10	9	US-09-861-661-46	Sequence 46, Appl
16	18	85.7	10	10	US-09-758-128-46	Sequence 46, Appl
17	17	81.0	5	9	US-10-113-085-3	Sequence 3, Appli
18	17	81.0	6	9	US-09-727-963A-35	Sequence 35, Appl
19	17	81.0	6	9	US-09-976-736-59	Sequence 59, Appl
20	17	81.0	6	9	US-09-976-736-67	Sequence 67, Appl
21	17	81.0	6	12	US-10-156-820-48	Sequence 48, Appl
22	17	81.0	8	9	US-09-848-967-29	Sequence 29, Appl
23	17	81.0	8	10	US-09-756-283A-48	Sequence 48, Appl
24	17	81.0	8	10	US-09-756-283A-50	Sequence 50, Appl
25	17	81.0	8	10	US-09-756-283A-52	Sequence 52, Appl
26	17	81.0	8	10	US-09-756-283A-53	Sequence 53, Appl
27	17	81.0	9	9	US-09-826-290-98	Sequence 98, Appl
28	17	81.0	9	9	US-09-826-290-342	Sequence 342, App
29	17	81.0	9	9	US-09-826-290-391	Sequence 391, App
30	17	81.0	9	9	US-09-826-290-392	Sequence 392, App
31	17	81.0	9	9	US-09-835-853-9	Sequence 9, Appli
32	17	81.0	9	9	US-09-878-603-16	Sequence 16, Appl
33	17	81.0	9	9	US-09-878-603-30	Sequence 30, Appl
34	17	81.0	9	9	US-09-878-603-31	Sequence 31, Appl
35	17	81.0	9	9	US-09-878-603-32	Sequence 32, Appl
36	17	81.0	9	9	US-09-878-603-33	Sequence 33, Appl
37	17	81.0	9	9	US-10-012-756-24	Sequence 24, Appl
38	17	81.0	9	9	US-09-922-405B-23	Sequence 23, Appl
39	17	81.0	9	9	US-10-029-301-9	Sequence 9, Appli
40	17	81.0	9	9	US-10-066-474-23	Sequence 23, Appl
41	17	81.0	9	9	US-10-001-546-47	Sequence 47, Appl
42	17	81.0	9	9	US-09-791-389-31	Sequence 31, Appl
43	17	81.0	9	9	US-09-791-393-31	Sequence 31, Appl
44	17	81.0	9	9	US-10-125-635A-41	Sequence 41, Appl
45	17	81.0	9	9	US-10-125-635A-93	Sequence 93, Appl

ALIGNMENTS

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RESULT 1
US-08-854-825-22
; Sequence 22, Application US/08854825
; Patent No. US20020115061A1
;  GENERAL INFORMATION:
;    APPLICANT:  Chisari, Francis V.
;    APPLICANT:  Cerny, Andreas
;    TITLE OF INVENTION:  PEPTIDES FOR INDUCING CYTOTOXIC T
;    TITLE OF INVENTION:  LYMPHOCYTE RESPONSES TO HEPATITIS C VIRUS
;    NUMBER OF SEQUENCES:  55
```

```
;     CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:
;       ADDRESSEE:  Leydig, Voit & Mayer
;       STREET:  Two Prudential Plaza, Suite 4900
;       CITY:  Chicago
;       STATE:  IL
;       COUNTRY:  USA
;       ZIP:  60601
;     COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
;       MEDIUM TYPE:  Floppy disk
;       COMPUTER:  IBM PC compatible
;       OPERATING SYSTEM:  PC-DOS/MS-DOS
;       SOFTWARE:  PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.25
;     CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:
;       APPLICATION NUMBER:  US/08/854,825
;       FILING DATE:
;       CLASSIFICATION:  435
;     ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:
;       NAME:  Silvert, Donald J.
;       REGISTRATION NUMBER:  37552
;       REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER:  61230
;     TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:
;       TELEPHONE:  (312) 616-5600
;       TELEFAX:  (312) 616-5700
;       TELEX:  25-3533
;   INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:  22:
;     SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
;       LENGTH:  9 amino acids
;       TYPE:  amino acid
;       STRANDEDNESS:  single
;       TOPOLOGY:  unknown
;     MOLECULE TYPE:  peptide
US-08-854-825-22

  Query Match             100.0%;  Score 21;  DB 8;  Length 9;
  Best Local Similarity   100.0%;  Pred. No. 1.8e+05;
  Matches    4;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    0;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1 LGPA 4
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Db       2 LGPA 5


RESULT 2
US-10-101-487-111
; Sequence 111, Application US/10101487
; Patent No. US20020169125A1
; GENERAL INFORMATION:
;  APPLICANT: LEUNG, DAVID W.
;  APPLICANT:  BERGMAN, PHILIP A.
;  APPLICANT:  LOFQUIST, ALAN
;  APPLICANT:  PIETZ, GREGORY E.
;  APPLICANT:  TOMPKINS, CHRISTOPHER K.
;  APPLICANT:  WAGGONER JR., DAVID W.
;  TITLE OF INVENTION: RECOMBINANT PRODUCTION OF POLYANIONIC POLYMERS AND USES
;  TITLE OF INVENTION:  THEREOF
;  FILE REFERENCE: 077319/0329
;  CURRENT APPLICATION NUMBER: US/10/101,487
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; CURRENT FILING DATE: 2002-03-20
; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: 60/277,705
; PRIOR FILING DATE: 2001-03-21
; NUMBER OF SEQ ID NOS: 116
; SOFTWARE: PatentIn Ver. 2.1
; SEQ ID NO 111
;   LENGTH: 9
;   TYPE: PRT
;   ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
;   FEATURE:
;   OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic peptide
US-10-101-487-111

  Query Match   100.0%; Score 21; DB 9; Length 9;
  Best Local Similarity   100.0%; Pred. No. 1.8e+05;
  Matches   4; Conservative   0; Mismatches   0; Indels   0; Gaps   0;

Qy   1 LGPA 4
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Db   4 LGPA 7

Search completed: March 18, 2003, 09:39:19
Job time : 13 secs

GenCore version 5.1.4_p5_4578

OM protein - protein search, using sw model

Run on: March 18, 2003, 09:33:41 ; Search time 14 Seconds
(without alignments)
8.407 Million cell updates/sec

Title: US-09-520-856A-1
Perfect score: 21
Sequence: 1 LGPA 4

Scoring table: BLOSUM62
Gapop 10.0 , Gapext 0.5

Searched: 262574 seqs, 29422922 residues

Total number of hits satisfying chosen parameters: 77191

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Maximum DB seq length: 10

Post-processing: Minimum Match 0%
Maximum Match 100%
Listing first 45 summaries

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Pred. No. is the number of results predicted by chance to have a score greater than or equal to the score of the result being printed, and is derived by analysis of the total score distribution.

SUMMARIES

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1	21	100.0	4	1	US-08-213-897A-3	Sequence 3, Appli
2	21	100.0	6	1	US-08-213-897A-17	Sequence 17, Appl
3	21	100.0	7	6	5194592-30	Patent No. 5194592
4	21	100.0	7	6	5194592-32	Patent No. 5194592
5	21	100.0	7	6	5194592-34	Patent No. 5194592
6	21	100.0	7	6	5194592-36	Patent No. 5194592
7	21	100.0	9	1	US-08-214-650-22	Sequence 22, Appl
8	21	100.0	10	1	US-08-213-897A-18	Sequence 18, Appl
9	21	100.0	10	1	US-08-214-650-21	Sequence 21, Appl
10	19	90.5	6	3	US-08-513-968-63	Sequence 63, Appl
11	19	90.5	8	5	PCT-US93-11703-73	Sequence 73, Appl

12	18	85.7	4	3	US-09-039-308A-14	Sequence 14, Appl
13	18	85.7	9	2	US-08-340-283-104	Sequence 104, App
14	18	85.7	9	2	US-08-340-283-160	Sequence 160, App
15	18	85.7	9	4	US-08-918-288-78	Sequence 78, Appl
16	18	85.7	9	4	US-09-282-357-78	Sequence 78, Appl
17	18	85.7	10	1	US-08-513-841-8	Sequence 8, Appli
18	18	85.7	10	2	US-08-696-834-9	Sequence 9, Appli
19	18	85.7	10	2	US-08-942-673-8	Sequence 8, Appli
20	18	85.7	10	4	US-09-118-317-8	Sequence 8, Appli
21	17	81.0	4	1	US-08-219-156-5	Sequence 5, Appli
22	17	81.0	4	1	US-08-206-789-2	Sequence 2, Appli
23	17	81.0	4	1	US-08-206-789-5	Sequence 5, Appli
24	17	81.0	4	1	US-08-366-783-8	Sequence 8, Appli
25	17	81.0	4	1	US-08-329-820-77	Sequence 77, Appl
26	17	81.0	4	1	US-08-329-820-83	Sequence 83, Appl
27	17	81.0	4	2	US-08-707-237A-97	Sequence 97, Appl
28	17	81.0	4	2	US-08-846-021A-11	Sequence 11, Appl
29	17	81.0	4	3	US-08-642-246-17	Sequence 17, Appl
30	17	81.0	4	3	US-09-039-308A-8	Sequence 8, Appli
31	17	81.0	4	4	US-09-455-679-44	Sequence 44, Appl
32	17	81.0	4	4	US-09-451-206-17	Sequence 17, Appl
33	17	81.0	4	5	PCT-US96-06229-17	Sequence 17, Appl
34	17	81.0	5	1	US-07-989-962-9	Sequence 9, Appli
35	17	81.0	5	1	US-08-221-582A-4	Sequence 4, Appli
36	17	81.0	5	1	US-08-219-156-1	Sequence 1, Appli
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40	17	81.0	5	1	US-08-219-156-7	Sequence 7, Appli
41	17	81.0	5	1	US-08-219-156-8	Sequence 8, Appli
42	17	81.0	5	1	US-08-213-402-9	Sequence 9, Appli
43	17	81.0	5	1	US-08-213-897A-4	Sequence 4, Appli
44	17	81.0	5	1	US-08-213-897A-15	Sequence 15, Appl
45	17	81.0	5	1	US-08-459-888-9	Sequence 9, Appli

ALIGNMENTS

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; Sequence 3, Application US/08213897A
; Patent No. 5618790
;  GENERAL INFORMATION:
;    APPLICANT:
;    TITLE OF INVENTION:  Protease Mediated Drug Delivery System
;    NUMBER OF SEQUENCES:  18
;    COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
;      MEDIUM TYPE:  Floppy disk
;      COMPUTER:  IBM PC compatible
;      OPERATING SYSTEM:  PC-DOS/MS-DOS
;      SOFTWARE:  PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.30 (EPO)
;    CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:
;      APPLICATION NUMBER:  US/08/213,897A
;    PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:
;      APPLICATION NUMBER:  US 07/593,867
;      FILING DATE:  05-OCT-1990
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; PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:
; APPLICATION NUMBER: US 07/833,183
; FILING DATE: 10-FEB-1992
; INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 3:
; SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
; LENGTH: 4 amino acids
; TYPE: amino acid
; STRANDEDNESS: single
; TOPOLOGY: linear
; MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
US-08-213-897A-3

Query Match 100.0%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 4;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+05;
Matches 4; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Qy       1 LGPA 4
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Db       1 LGPA 4
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Job time : 15 secs

GenCore version 5.1.4_p5_4578

OM protein - protein search, using sw model

Run on: March 18, 2003, 09:33:33 ; Search time 34 Seconds
(without alignments)
15.677 Million cell updates/sec

Title: US-09-520-856A-1
Perfect score: 21
Sequence: 1 LGPA 4

Scoring table: BLOSUM62
Gapop 10.0 , Gapext 0.5

Searched: 908470 seqs, 133250620 residues

Total number of hits satisfying chosen parameters: 174064

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Maximum DB seq length: 10

Post-processing: Minimum Match 0%
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Listing first 45 summaries

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Pred. No. is the number of results predicted by chance to have a score greater than or equal to the score of the result being printed, and is derived by analysis of the total score distribution.

SUMMARIES

Result No.	Score	% Query Match	Length	DB	ID	Description
1	21	100.0	4	18	AAW17689	Substrate #1 for b
2	21	100.0	4	22	AAG62643	Collagenase assay
3	21	100.0	6	13	AAR28737	Angiotensin I conv
4	21	100.0	6	18	AAW42287	Biotinylated inter
5	21	100.0	6	18	AAW17696	Substrate #1 for m
6	21	100.0	6	23	AAM50401	Matrix metalloprot
7	21	100.0	7	9	AAP80963	N-terminal of hG-C
8	21	100.0	7	9	AAP82874	N-terminal of hG-C
9	21	100.0	7	9	AAP82875	N-terminal of hG-C
10	21	100.0	7	9	AAP82876	N-terminal of hG-C
11	21	100.0	7	22	AAM43805	H11 binding site c
12	21	100.0	7	22	AAM43810	H11 binding site c
13	21	100.0	8	22	ABP12619	HIV A02 super moti
14	21	100.0	8	22	ABP12620	HIV A02 super moti
15	21	100.0	8	22	ABP12621	HIV A02 super moti
16	21	100.0	8	22	ABP15556	HIV A24 super moti
17	21	100.0	8	22	ABP20550	HIV A03 motif gag
18	21	100.0	8	22	AAM22272	HIV peptide SEQ ID
19	21	100.0	8	22	AAM22459	HIV peptide SEQ ID
20	21	100.0	8	22	AAB61937	Human hG-CSF pepti
21	21	100.0	9	16	AAR84596	HCV-1 derived pept
22	21	100.0	9	22	ABP12739	HIV A02 super moti
23	21	100.0	9	22	ABP12740	HIV A02 super moti
24	21	100.0	9	22	ABP12742	HIV A02 super moti
25	21	100.0	9	22	ABP17886	HIV B58 super moti
26	21	100.0	9	22	ABP20553	HIV A03 motif gag
27	21	100.0	9	22	ABP20554	HIV A03 motif gag
28	21	100.0	9	22	AAM22392	HIV peptide SEQ ID
29	21	100.0	9	22	AAM22490	HIV peptide SEQ ID
30	21	100.0	9	22	AAM22491	HIV peptide SEQ ID
31	21	100.0	9	22	AAM22492	HIV peptide SEQ ID
32	21	100.0	9	22	AAM23317	HIV peptide SEQ ID
33	21	100.0	9	22	AAG88359	HER2/NEU DR superm
34	21	100.0	9	22	AAG88513	HER2/NEU DR superm
35	21	100.0	9	22	AAG88683	HER2/NEU DR 3a mot
36	21	100.0	9	23	ABG34168	Human leukocyte an
37	21	100.0	9	23	ABG34196	Human leukocyte an
38	21	100.0	9	23	ABG34399	Human leukocyte an
39	21	100.0	9	23	ABG34563	Human leukocyte an
40	21	100.0	9	23	ABG34668	Human leukocyte an
41	21	100.0	9	23	ABG34698	Human leukocyte an
42	21	100.0	9	23	ABG34759	Human leukocyte an
43	21	100.0	10	10	AAP90874	Proposed T cell ep
44	21	100.0	10	12	AAR11569	Native HIV core pr
45	21	100.0	10	16	AAR84595	HCV-1 derived pept

ALIGNMENTS

RESULT 1

AAW17689
ID AAW17689 standard; peptide; 4 AA.
XX
AC AAW17689;
XX
DT 07-JUL-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Substrate #1 for bacterial collagenase.
XX
KW Enzyme substrate; MMP-1; protease; tissue abnormality; mesoporphyrin IX;
KW malignancy; mammalian matrix metalloproteinase-1; bacterial collagenase;
KW human interstitial collagenase; cathespin D; plasmin; fungal infection;
KW human collagenase Type IV; mammalian matrix proteinase-2; tissue injury;
KW 72 kd gelatinase; MMP-2; intravascular clotting; bacterial infection;
KW extravascular clotting abnormality; protozoal infection; therapy;
KW parasitic infection.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US5618790-A.
XX
PD 08-APR-1997.
XX
PF 05-OCT-1990; 90US-0593867.
XX
PR 16-MAR-1994; 94US-0213897.
PR 05-OCT-1990; 90US-0593867.
PR 10-FEB-1992; 92US-0833183.
XX
PA (TOOH) UNIV QUEENS KINGSTON.
XX
PI Kennedy JC, Pottier RH, Ringuet M;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-225448/20.
XX
PT Conjugate system for delivering therapeutic or diagnostic agent to
PT tissue abnormality site - useful to treat or detect abnormalities
PT caused by, e.g. malignancy or tissue injuries
XX
PS Claim 5; Column 18; 10pp; English.
XX
CC AAW17687-W17698 represent synthetic substrates for proteases known to be
CC active in and/or immediately adjacent to certain specified cell or
CC tissue abnormalities. This sequence is a substrate for C. histolyticum
CC bacterial collagenase. These sequences can be used in the conjugate
CC system of the invention. The conjugate system is for delivering a
CC therapeutic or diagnostic agent to a tissue abnormality site (TAS) in a
CC patient. The system comprises a lipophilic or amphiphilic agent,
CC covalently linked to a protease sensitive polypeptide (such as this
CC sequence) having an amino acid sequence readily cleavable by a protease
CC active at the TAS, but not at a normal tissue site, and a solubility
CC modifier conjugated to the protease sensitive polypeptide. Peptides
CC sensitive to cleavage by bacterial collagenase, cathespin D, plasmin,
CC human collagenase Type IV (also known as 72 kd gelatinase, mammalian
CC matrix proteinase-2, or MMP-2), or mesoporphyrin IX, can also be used in
CC the system. The system can be used to treat or detect tissue
CC abnormalities caused by malignancy, tissue injuries, intravascular or

CC extravascular clotting abnormalities or bacterial, fungal, protozoal or
CC parasitic infections.
XX
SQ Sequence 4 AA;

Query Match 100.0%; Score 21; DB 18; Length 4;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.8e+05;
Matches 4; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1 LGPA 4
||||
Db 1 LGPA 4

RESULT 2
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ID AAG62643 standard; peptide; 4 AA.
XX
AC AAG62643;
XX
DT 11-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Collagenase assay related furanacryloyl peptide.
XX
KW Antibacterial; antibiotic; peptide deformylase; PDF; drug discovery.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT Modified-site 1
FT /label= OTHER
FT /note= "modified by FA"
XX
PN WO200138561-A1.
XX
PD 31-MAY-2001.
XX
PF 27-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US32346.
XX
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0449419.
XX
PA (QUES-) QUESTCOR PHARM INC.
XX
PI Frechette R, Davis S, Jaeger C, Chong L, Knap A, Witherell G;
PI Moehle C, Gluchowski C;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-457200/49.
XX
PT Use of peptide deformylase inhibitors to treat bacterial infections -
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 15; 77pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method of screening for test compounds
CC which selectively inhibit peptide deformylase (PDF) containing the native
CC iron catalytic metal centre, involving measuring the level of deformylase
CC activity following incubation of the test compound in an assay. This can
CC be used in the discovery of novel antibacterial compounds, which are

CC particularly useful against antibiotic-resistant organisms. The present
CC sequence is a furanacryloyl peptide used in a collagenase assay in the
CC exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 4 AA;

Query Match 100.0%; Score 21; DB 22; Length 4;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.8e+05;
Matches 4; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Qy      1 LGPA 4
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Db      1 LGPA 4
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